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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 21 BOMBAY: TUESDAY JANUARY 25, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Lothian's Call To Congress & Princes

Plea For Giving Trial To Federation

ONLY REMEDY FOR INDIA'S WOES!

Optimistic About Responsible Govt. In States

"I have met no responsible person who is opposed to Federation as such for Federation is the only system whereby unity and National Self-Government can be combined with local autonomy", says Lord Lothian in the course of a statement he issues to the press before flying back to England on Friday next.

Referring to the "vocal and vehement opposition to the scheme embodied in the India Act and to the apparent rigidity of the constitution imposed," Lord Lothian holds that the only method whereby India can escape the calamities and wars which have overtaken Europe through its division into over a hundred sovereign States.

Referring to the role of Princes in Federation, Lord Lothian strikes an optimistic note predicting that like the constitutional monarchs of Europe, they can not for long withhold the legitimate rights to their subjects.

NEW DELHI, January 24.

Lord Lothian who has been in a short visit to India is returning to London by the Imperial Airways on January 28, has given the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"I had refused to give Press interviews in so many places in India on the ground that I would make a final statement before I left. Had it not for this promise, I should feel inclined to depart without doing more than express the warmest thanks for the wonderful hospitality and kindness I have received from a great number of friends and acquaintances of all races and communities and for the frankness of the conversations I have had with them.

"GRATEFUL TO GANDHIJI"

I am too specially grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for allowing me despite his illness, to spend some memorable days with him at Segaon. For I feel that any conclusions, I may have reached should be conveyed, in the first place, to my own fellow countrymen, who still carry the responsibility for much of the Government of India rather than to India, which is now considering whether or how far she will work the full constitution enacted two years ago.

But having promised to give a parting interview, I feel that there are two main things that I can usefully say:—

In saying these, however, I must repeat that I have no official status or mission of any kind except such duty as rests upon me as a member of the House of Lords and that what I now say represents the opinion of no one but myself.

CONGRESS IN POWER

In the first place, India is a far more interesting and vital place than it was when I was here six years ago. It is bubbling with new self-confidence and with political life and experiment. And the fact that in seven Provinces, a party which for 15 years has been chiefly concerned with non-violent civil disobedience and a ruling bureaucracy which during the same period has put tens of thousands of people in prison for deliberate breaches of law, should now with their roles of responsibility reversed, be working together with such apparent goodwill, speaks volumes for the wisdom and goodness of both sides.

That is the hopefullest sign because one of the conditions of good government is that the desires of the people welling up from constituencies should be blended with administrative experience of the way governmental action works in practice. I earnestly hope, the communal difficulties which almost inevitably come to a head in times of political transition will abate in the only way wherein they can be abated and that is by the majority both in the provinces and in All-India behaving in practice in such a way as to instil the confidence in the minorities that their rights and future are safe in their hands.

Marquess Of Lothian

WHAT VICEROY SAID

But while as the Viceroy said recently in Calcutta the principle of responsible Government is working well in eleven provinces and while the Congress and predominantly Muslim Governments who are there "hold power have shown in a marked degree the sense of responsibility", there looms over the future, the vital issue of Federation. I have met no responsible person who is opposed to Federation as such for Federation is the only system whereby unity and national self-Government can be combined with local diversity and autonomy in so vast a country as India.

It is the only method whereby India can escape the calamities and wars which have overtaken Europe through its division into 120 sovereign States.

VEHEMENT OPPOSITION

But there is vocal and vehement opposition to the particular scheme embodied in the Government of India Act. There is opposition to the inclusion of nominees of Princes with large weightage, both in the Federal Assembly and the Council of State. There is opposition to the system of indirect election and separate electorates. There is opposition to the reserve powers and special responsibilities in the hands of the Viceroy and above all, there is opposition to the apparent rigidity of the constitution imposed, it is true after endless

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3.)

Finance Ministers In Conference

A group photograph of Finance Ministers' Conference which concluded on Friday. (L. to R.) Srikrishna Sinha (Bihar), N. R. Sarkar (Bengal), G. B. Pant, (U. P.), C. Rajagopalachari (Madras), Biswanath Das (Orissa), A. B. Latthe, (Bombay), B. R. Gandhi (Frontier) and Mehta (C. P).

Soviet Sympathy For China

Moscow Envoy Meets Republic Chief

U. S. S. R. WANTS TO SEE HER FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR COME OUT VICTORIOUS

CHUNGKING, January 24.

A warm expression of Soviet sympathy for China was expressed by M. Orelsky, when he presented his credentials to the President of the Chinese Republic.

The speech revealed a striking departure from the usual formality.

He said: "I am the proud bearer of an important and urgent message, which I wish to deliver before anything else. The U.S.S.R. has the utmost sympathy towards her friendly neighbour, China, and wants to see her emerge victorious from her present struggle for the preservation of her existence and independence."—Reuter.

CHINESE VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE

Liangsiatien Recaptured: Attacks Launched On All Fronts

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.

The Chinese troops broke the lull on the front off south-west Shantung claiming as a result of a surprise attack the recapture of Liangsiatien south of Yenchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

They are also attacking towards Tsining whence the Japanese are seeking to cut the Lunghai Railway described as "China's jugular vein". Sporadic clashes occurred in the neighbourhood of Pengpu 75 miles north of Nanking.

Chinese aeroplanes twice raided Wuhu. The Japanese deny damage or casualties.—Reuter.

CHINESE IN WHOLESALE RETREAT

TOKIO, Jan. 24.

The Chinese forces around Haichow are participating in a wholesale retreat according to a Japanese telegram from Singtao.

Prior to the withdrawal the Chinese blocked the port of Lienyun, the gateway of Haichow, from the sea by sinking two steamers.

GIANT DOCKYARD AT VLADIVOSTOK

It is reported from Harbin that Russia has decided to construct a giant dockyard at Vladivostok for the purpose of building battleships and other warships.

A Tokio Denial

TOKIO, January 24.

A Foreign office spokesman denied that the Japanese navy are building or planning a forty-three thousand-ton battleship.—Reuter.

Ex-Governor Of Shantung Executed

HANKOW, Jan. 24.

Gen. Han Fu Chu, former Governor of Shantung, was shot by a firing squad this evening, the Court Martial having sentenced him thereto, mainly on the grounds of repeated disobedience to military orders, costing China the loss of Shantung, but also for forcible sale of opium to the people of his Province and seizure of public funds and tax exactions.—Reuter.

BENGAL LEADERS SEE MAHATMA

Talks On Question Of Detenus And Repatriates

WARDHA, January 24.

Bengal Minister, Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy and Seth Ghanshyamdas Birla, held two hours' interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day.

It is understood, they discussed the Bengal Detenus and repatriated prisoners' question.

Mr. A. B. Thakkar arrived today.—A.P.

HIJLI DENTENTION CAMP TO GO?

CALCUTTA, January 24.

The Associated Press Lobby correspondent learns that the Berhampore Detention Camp will shortly be closed and the detenus housed there at present numbering about 250, will be sent to village or home domicile.

If this materialises, Bengal will have no Detention Camp, excepting the Hijli Camp, where Regulation III prisoners are lodged.—A.P.

TRESPASS BY JAPANESE

Anglo-German Protests To Tokio

HONGKONG, Jan. 24.

The British and German Consuls-General at Tsingtao have made representations to the Japanese regarding cases of illegal entry into the property of their nationals. British property is concerned in four cases and German in two.

The most serious case is where a British subject, Mr. Malcolm Young, found a drunken Japanese soldier on his premises and was assaulted, when he attempted to eject the man.—Reuter.

Bombay Assembly

Move For Temple Entry For Harijans

Govt. Bill Goes To Select Committee

CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT CARRIED: QUESTION OF RELIEF TO SMALL-HOLDERS

The Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act with a view to making several provisions in the Act, which has been long asked for, passed through all the three readings in the Bombay Legislative Assembly yesterday.

TEMPLE-ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

The House also passed the motion for the first reading of the Bill to Remove Disabilities of Harijans in regard to worship in temples. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

The above Bill was welcomed from all sections of the House and the people directly concerned with it, showed a surprising attitude. It was stated on behalf of the Independent Labour Party that they were unconcerned about it and the Party's spokesman went to the extent of saying that his party members did not believe in the sincerity of the Congress Party.

No Racial Prejudices

The Home Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was in charge of piloting the Bill felt that the Harijan spokesman was a typical speciman of the impatient gentlemen, who derides the efforts of higher classes to open the temples for Harijans. He declared that if Hinduism meant denial of sight of Gods to men and that is the injunction of the scriptures, then Hinduism had no right to exist and Shashtras should be consigned to the flames. But real Hinduism was a world culture and knew no racial prejudices.

RELIEF TO SMALL-HOLDERS

The last half an hour in the House was taken up for discussing whether the Bill to afford relief to small-holders and amendment to the same fell under Sec. 299 (3) of the Government of India Act requiring previous sanction of the Governor. **(Details on page 10)**

LATHI CHARGES ON CROWDS

Sequel To Lahore Move To Disobey Ban On Procession

LAHORE, January 24.

Several minor lathi charges were made on a threatening crowd, which collected round Dogran Bazaar, where a procession of 5,000 demonstrators, in which the younger elements predominated, was squatting.

Defying the order under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C., a huge procession paraded a number of bazaars, but failed to enter the principal gates as the entry thereto was blocked by barbed wires. Near the Circular Road, a large force of police held up the procession, which later entered Dogran Bazaar and squatted on the street (outside the radius of one mile).

A mammoth crowd, which watched the progress of the procession also collected in the vicinity. Fearing interference with traffic the police made a lathi charge. A section of the crowd retaliated, injuring two constables, who were taken to hospital.

The procession is still squatting and the crowd in the neighbourhood is swelling. Armed police numbering 300 have been drafted to the locality to meet any emergency.—A.P.

AFRIDIS WELCOME JAWAHAR

KOHAT, Jan. 24.

Afridi tribesmen overwhelmed Pt. Jawaharlal with their traditional hospitality as he drove by car through the Kohat Pass from Peshawar to Kohat, "en route," the Afridis in large numbers thronged on the road and offered the most enthusiastic reception to Pandit Nehru. Panditji and party were detained at several places and were served with tea, dry fruits and meals on a lavish scale.

Kohat wore a gala appearance when Pandit Nehru entered the city. Pandit Nehru was taken out in a procession, which terminated at the Town Hall, where a meeting was held, and addressed by Pandit Nehru for an hour. Panditji was also presented with an address of welcome.

Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, a Kashmir State Muslim leader, who reached Peshawar, it is stated, in response to a communication from the Congress President, was closeted with Pandit Nehru for several hours and is now accompanying Pandit Nehru on his tour. Pandit Nehru stays for the night at Kohat.—A. P.

Fortification Of Soviet Coastline

HONGKONG, January 24.

A foreigner after a tour of the Soviet far-eastern territory writing in the "China Mail" declares that Maritime provinces are virtually on war footing. He says, at Vladivostok alone there are over hundred submarines commissioned and more are arriving in sections for assembling.

The whole stretches of the coastline are being fortified while new aeroplane and submarine bases are being constructed in isolated regions.

At one base alone, there are hundreds of aeroplanes. The drone of 'planes flying in mass formation is continuous while submarines and surface-craft are manoeuvring almost daily.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one fair looking Girl, two Sorters and one Ironing man immediately apply with the lowest salary to the Central Laundry, Arthur Road, Tardev. (9718)

Wanted a capable English and Gujarati knowing youth to attend to press work. Apply to the Zenith Printing Press, 80, Medows Street, Bombay. (9719)

Wanted immediately a nursing sister-in-charge on Rs. 180-4-200 and a messing allowance of Rs. 60 p.m. and an uniform allowance of Rs. 100 annually. Furnished free quarters with electric lights and fans. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. Should have no encumbrances. Apply giving full particulars to Superintendent, Itki (Government) Sanatorium Itki, (Ranchi). (7777)

Wanted Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers for Jamnagar Cement Factory erection Those having experience, with knowledge of making and reading all sorts of drawings will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, full details of past experience and salary acceptable. Dalmia Cement Ltd., P. O. Dalmianagar, (Shahabad). (7744)

Wanted—(1) A technical expert in manufacturing vegetable Ghee from rapeseed or cotton seed oil. (2) An experienced Engineer to install and run a Ghee Making plant. (3) Detailed specification, literature, and lowest estimates of a vegetable Ghee Making Plant capacity 5 tons for 24 hours. Moving power already available. Write with particulars to Messrs Nathuram Chamanlal, Millowners. Muktsar, (Distt. Ferozepore). (Punjab). (9712)

Wanted Agents and canvassers throughout India on pay or commission or on both. Apply immediately to:—R. S. B. V. Buti. Nagpur. (7773)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Young and efficient stenographer seeks part-time job. Will undertake typing work on his own typewriter, if preferred. Also good at correspondence. Apply Box No. 9704, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PHOENIX COMMERCIAL AGENCY, BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned has ceased to be a partner of the above firm from 12th November, 1937, and he is not responsible for the liabilities thereof with effect from that date.

SHALOM RAYMOND REUBENS.
24-1-38.

(9716)

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

This Dividend will be declared early in February, and the Registers will be closed A FEW DAYS AFTER the date of declaration for the preparation of the dividend. To ensure direct receipt of the dividend, holders of unregistered shares must get their Transfers registered and are advised to lodge such transfers properly completed at the Corporation's Rangoon Office as early as possible—preferably in advance of the prospective date of the declaration of the dividend early in February.

Transfers not bearing Burma stamps in payment of Duty will be returned to senders.

7767.

M. S. "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd January, 1938, from Japan via ports "en route" and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF WARNING.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Mr. CHHAGANLAL DEOCHAND, son of Mr. Deochand Moti has no authority to bind or represent Mr. Deochand Moti in any manner whatsoever. Mr. Deochand Moti is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chhaganlal Khimji & Co. The said Mr. Chhaganlal Deochand has also no concern with or authority to represent Messrs. Chhaganlal Khimji & Co. or their Maharani Flour Mills or Shri Balaji Flour Mills. The public are warned against dealing with the said Mr. Chhaganlal Deochand on behalf of Mr. Deochand Moti or the said firm of Messrs. Chhaganlal Khimji & Co. or their said mills and if anyone does so Mr. Deochand Moti or Messrs. Chhaganlal Khimji & Co. will not be responsible for the same in any manner.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1938.

KAMDAR & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Deochand Moti and
Messrs Chhaganlal Khimji & Co.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Locomotive Boilers Y.S. 1 type (Broad Gauge). The prescribed forms can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 5 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 2nd March 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

(7703)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, UNITED PROVINCES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslim candidates for appointment to two temporary posts in the United Provinces Service of Engineers Class II, Irrigation Branch, which are likely to be created during the next twelve months. Applicants must clearly understand that no guarantee of the occurrence of these vacancies is given and that if they do not materialise no fees will be refunded or any other claims on this account considered. (2) Pay Rs. 200-15-380-20-500-25-650. (3) Candidates must (i) hold the Engineering Certificate of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee OR (ii) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix I of the Rules OR (iii) have passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers OR (iv) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute in Civil Engineering OR (v) be a fully qualified Associate Member of the Institution of Engineers (India) AND have had at least two years practical experience on important works connected with irrigation. (4) They must be under 26 years of age on August 1, 1938. Exemptions from the maximum age limit may be granted by the Government in special cases. (5) Candidates must be British subjects of Indian domicile or subjects of an Indian State. As between two or more persons of Indian domicile, other things being equal, preference will be given to a resident of the United Provinces. (6) Canvassing in any form will disqualify. (7) Last date for receipt of applications which must be on the prescribed form, February 25, 1938. (8) Copies of the rules can be had on payment of annas 3 plus postage from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, United Provinces, Allahabad. Prescribed forms of application will be supplied by the Secretary, Public Service Commission, United Provinces, Allahabad, on requisition

Dated Allahabad, January 19, 1938.

7775.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA SITARAM DEO of Andheri, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him, free from all encumbrances, of the pieces of land, situate at Mogra and Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said pieces of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, decree, judgment, attachment, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Godawari Building" at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof, Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Pieces of land, situate at MOGRA:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Area Acres	Area Gunthas.
57	0	7	3 (part)	0-12
58	6 & 7	3	8	1-12-3¼
58	8	0	6	0- 4-1¼
58	10	0	5	0- 3-3¼

Piece of land, situate at ANDHERI:—

27	—	—	2	181 Sq. Yds.

Dated this 22nd day of January 1938.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

(7771)

Public Notices

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S 47TH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 30th January from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY
Book of Pictures. Price, Re. 1.

7772.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DORABJI PESTONJI SEERVAI, of Santacruz, Bombay Suburban District, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, the pieces of land, situate in the villages of Bandivli, Oshivre and Majas, in the Bombay Suburban District, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said pieces of land or either of them, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, occupation, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, decree, judgment, attachment, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Godawari Building" at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

Name of village.	Survey Number.	Pot Number.	Faini Number.	Area: Acres.	Area: Gunthas.	Hissa Number.
Bandivli	5	1	—	0-	6¼	
	,,	2	—	0-	31	
	,,	3	—	0-	2¼	1
	,,	-	1	1-	7¼	
	,,	-	4	0-	6½	
	,,	-	5	0-	8½	
	,,	-	6	0-	2½	
	7	-	1¼	0-	8	7
	,,	-	3	0-	4	1
	,,	-	4¦1	0-	22	
	33	1	—	0-	33½	
	,,	2	—	0-	7½	
	,,	3	—	0-	24½	
	,,	4	—	0-	4	1
	,,	-	1	1-	25	
	,,	-	2	0-	4½	
	,,	-	3	0-	3½	
	34	1	—	0-	7¼	
	,,	2	—	2-	7½	
	,,	-	1	0-	20½	1
	,,	-	2	0-	7½	
	,,	-	3	0-	11½	
Oshivre	4	-	4	2-	15	19
	6	1 & 2	1 to 6			1
	7	-	1 & 2	2-	13	1
Majas	2	-	3	0-	2¾	2
	3	1	—	0-	23½	
	6	1	1	2-	21½	
	76	—	1	0-	25	
	77	1	1 & 2	3-	13	
	78	1 & 2	—	2-	7	
	79	-	1	1-	7	

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1938.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

NOW in 3rd WEEK
STILL DRAWING CROWDS
"KISAN-KANYA"
IMPERIAL CINECOLOUR
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.
GUNGA-HAMIDA Fight
Topical with Picture.

CHANDRARAO MORE
3RD THRILLING WEEK
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
3 Shows To-day 5-15, 8, 10-45

Gandhiji Among Doctors & Quacks

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":—

If I were to say that Gandhiji's health had suffered a set back this week, Gandhiji would perhaps contradict me. For even this effort to live on Gandhiji's part, is one of his experiments in the search for truth. In these experiments he often seems to those of us who surround him to be taking grave risks, and subjecting an old body of 68—even His body—to experiments it may not stand. But whilst he readily accepts this criticism, he cheerfully answers: "The moment I discover my mistake I can give up the experiment, and it will be a further discovery!'

The fact is he would give even the so-called quacks a chance, because he thinks he is half a quack himself, and more because he would like to do what the so-called highly qualified doctors do not do. To use the language of the great biologist J. B. S. Haldane, he is interested "in trying to detect the still, small voice of common sense among the shouts of the anti-scientific and pseudo-scientific extremists." Our doctors usually treat with contempt Ayurvedic drugs, some of them of proved efficacy, but which they will not condescend to examine or experiment upon, and they will not try to detect the common sense among those going by the name of naturopaths. In treating all these equally impartially Gandhiji is making a further search for truth—at his expense, I am afraid. But there is no search but involves some expense to oneself.

WHERE DOCTORS DIFFER

And where doctors differ, Gandhiji does not hesitate to strike out his own path. I will take but one instance. Much was made by the doctors of the effect of the extreme cold on blood pressure, and they advised him to abadon his life-long habit of sleeping in the open under the canopy of the shining constellations. He who had slept in the open even on a day of severe frost found it difficult to sleep indoors even with the door and windows open. He has nursed to life many patients of typhoid without any medical treatment and by making them sleep in the open. Of course he believes in keeping himself and the patient well covered and safe from exposure. But in Juhu he listened to the doctors' advice to the extent of sleeping in the open, but under the roof. In Segaon he has gone back to his old habit, after discusston with a medical friend, to see whether he suffers any harm thereby.

Now is this, he has, and has not, the support of scientific men. Thus J. B. S. Haldane, F. R. S., says: "I was brought up to sleep with the window open, and had a cold about a month through the winter. Since I married, my bedroom window is shut in cold weather, and I only get about two colds a year. Of course when a number of people sleep in one room, the windows must be kept open. If this is not done, anyone suffering from a great variety of diseases, including diphtheria, and cereoro-spinal meningitis, will give it to the others. But except in over-crowded sleeping quarters or in hot weather, I do not believe in open windows at night." Much less would he believe in sleeping out in the open!

DR. HALLIDAY'S EXPERIENCE

But here is the contrary testimony of Dr. Halliday Sutherland in his very bright book of memoirs "A Time To Keep". He was resident physician of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Craigleith near Edinburgh. He says: "I decided to run the rick of sleeping in the open air. To awake and to see dew sparkling on blades of grass, and to inhale with a long breath the fragrance of a lawn for a new day—it was worth it. In the moving current's of fresh air there are vital principles beyond the ken of analytical chemistry. Pure still water in a tank lacks the tonic qualities of a rushing mountain stream, although to chemistry the two may be identical. Even in great cities the air is pure in the early morning before the petrol products are released. Air, as in the House of Commons, may be filtered, washed, sterilized, heated and moisted again. Chemically it is pure and undistinguishable from untreated air. Yet those who breathe it find something lacking—the air is dead. The air in the House of Commons is as dead as the air in a charnel-house, and in all probability the whole Commonwealth has suffered."

Dr. Sutherland does not here take count of the soothing effects of the starry heavens above, but that is perhaps because Edinburgh is not always blessed with the glorious skies that India is blessed with.

After all is said and done on the subject, a good deal would seem to depend on habit, and something at least on the constitution of the person concerned, and it may be dangerous to dogmatise here as elsewhere.

PLIGHT OF LITIGANTS

Allahabad Chief Justice's Advice To Lawyers

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

Delivering his inaugural address at the 11th Provincial Judicial Service Conference held at Allahabad to-day, Sir John Thom, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, paid tributes to the efficiency, diligence and high sense of duty of the members of the judicial service and generally to the eminently satisfactory manner in which a great majority of them discharge their responsibilities.

He made helping suggestions wherein he remarked that they did not receive as much assistance from the Bar as was forthcoming elsewhere. He said that it was true that there were many capable and efficient lawyers practising in the United Provinces But as the profession had become overcrowded, the work of the Bar had tended to spread rapidly, with the result that many important cases which might eventually go to the Privy Council, were entrusted to practitioners of little experience and meagre forensic ability.

Referring to the inexperienced counsels who handled big cases in the High Court the speaker said:

"In many such trials it appears to me the accused are defended by inexperienced counsels who take but little interest in their clients, even when the clients are charged with capital offence. Such state of affairs is absolutely inconsonant with the spirit of British justice."

He emphasised courtesy, kindness and respect to litigants by courts and their officials to whom the litigants go seeking for justice.

The Chief Justice advocated better accommodation in court rooms for the improvement of the environment of Judges.

Dr. Kannahiyalal, a retired Judge of the High Court, presided over the Conference. He suggested many improvements in the recruitment, pay and service of Judicial officers and the bringing of their case to the notice of Government.—United Press.

C. P. Governor To Visit Indore On Jan. 26.

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar accompanied by Lady Gowan, Miss Brown, Captain J. H. Caesar, Military Secretary and Mr. R. F. McKeever, Aid-de-Camp, will visit Indore on the 26th January, returning to the headquarters on the 28th January, 1938.

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INSULT ADDED TO INJURY

Governor's Views On Karnatak Province Question Criticised

Mr. B. N Datar, Chairman of the All Karnatak Unification League has issued the following statement regarding the Bombay Governor's observations regarding a separate province for Karnatak, while replying to the address presented by the Municipality and District Local Board, Belgaum.

It is highly unfortunate that H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's reply to our demand for a separate province should have been cast in the old bureaucratic and irresponsive mould in spite of the much-talked-of advent of Provincial Autonomy. It would have been better if this question had not been raised at all before him because under the present Act he has precious little to do with it. It would have been still better and in keeping with the new order of things had he referred us to the Ministries in Bombay or had he consulted it on this question before replying in this tone.

This reply does not bear the impression of a consultation with the Bombay Ministry because it runs counter to the encouraging reply given by the Hon'ble Minister, Mr. Desai, at Belgaum on the same subject on the preceding day. A slight change for the better is discernible in His Excellency's reply in Dharwar on the same question. Therein he has kindly allowed us to go on with our movement!

We are told by him that this is not practical politics, this in spite of the creation of separate linguistic provinces in India by the British Government during the last 30 years such as Bengal, Assam, Bihar and under the New Act of 1935 of Orissa and Sind. Why was Bengal partition—a 'settled fact' unsettled? The whole policy of Government has been gradually tending in the same direction. Hence no such objection can be raised in the case of Karnatak where there has been a singular unanimity of opinion on this subject and where the problem is financially feasible.

BENEFITS OF SEPARATION

No tears need be shed over the possible splitting up of the unwieldy and multilingual presidency of Bombay into three Provinces. The Marathi areas in C. P. and Berar may be added to the new Maharashtra province and the Hindi areas to the present U. P. His Excellency has entirely forgotten the fact that the future Karnatak Province will consist not only of the Kanarese areas in Bombay but of large Kannada tracts from Madras and Coorg. The area of this Province will be about 35,000 sq. miles, population about 70 lakhs and income about 3 crores. It would compare favourably with Orissa, Sind, Assam, Mysore and other provinces. For the success of Federation small compact units are a necessity. The United States of America with a population of about 12 crores, has 46 provinces. There is no reason why British India with a population of about 28 crores should not be divided into compact autonomous provinces their number will in no case exceed 20.

Our demand for a separate province is not based solely on utter neglect in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras though it is a woeful fact that we have been utterly neglected. We require a separate province because we want adequate facilities for self-expression and self-development.

KARNATAK'S DEMAND

His Excellency further assures us that we have a fair share of representation in Legislature. Karnatak which all-told contributes not less than 1/5th of the total revenue to the Bombay Government has been most inadequately represented in the Bombay Legislature. About 23 out of 175 in the Lower House and about 4 in the Higher is hardly adequate to us. Conditions in Madras are far worse. Hence we claim a right to stand on our legs in an autonomous province of our own.

It is likely that His Excellency who is new to India has not yet found sufficient time to study this question. I request him to do so early and change his views in the light of the realities of the situation. He will then find that he did an injustice to Karnatak by so summarily disposing of this question.

POPULAR SUPPORT

It is some consolation to note that His Excellency did not raise any objection on the score of a lack of public opinion in this behalf as done till now. It would show that his official advisors must have been impressed with the strong volume of public opinion in favour.

I have to utter a note of warning to Kannadigas and to the supporters of our cause and elsewhere, in this connection. I have to request them not to be deterred in their endeavours for reaching their goal. In spite of such discouragements we must forge ahead because the present time is most propitious for the fruition of our labours. We have Congress Ministries in the province with which we are concerned we have their support in this respect. We have the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this respect. Let us therefore go on with our endeavours and success is absolutely certain.

ADULT FRANCHISE

Mass Meeting To Be Organised To Support Bill

Representatives of Tenants residing in Madanpura, Kamatipura, Foras Road, etc., met at the office of the Anjuman-Bedari-E-Mazdoor, Kamatipura in an informal meeting in order to chalk out a programme for carrying out vigorous propaganda and agitation in favour of the resolution passed by the Central Tenants' Committee for enacting a Rent Act with a view to compel landlords to reduce rents by 50 per cent. at least for rents not exceeding Rs. 50 and in case of shops not exceeding Rs. 100, of all private, Government and Municipal buildings, since a bill has already been brought forward at the Legislative Assembly and Council respectively.

Further as the Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act involving various changes in the existing constitution of the Corporation and introduction of adult franchise for the electorate is being proposed to be introduced in the Assembly and since the Bill has been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation for its opinion and the proposal for adult franchise is being strenuously opposed by many of the Corporators it was decided that it was necessary to organise public opinion for securing adult franchise.

Therefore in order to voice the point of view of the public on these questions it was decided that a huge mass meeting should be held at the Mazdoor Maidan, Mominpura (Kalapani) on Sunday the 30th inst. Committees were formed for organising the meeting. Messrs. Bukhari, Ramanna, Shahid, Bhakshi and others were present.

Put Ayurvedic & Unani Systems On Firm Foundation

Dr. Ramchandra Bhoir in the course of a statement to the press says that (1) it is the duty of Government themselves to open colleges for Ayurvedic and Unani training, (2) that the existing colleges run for private gain and without the necessary efficiency are not best suited for the requisite training, (3) that it would be wrong to recognise firms manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs for purposes of training since they are a commercial proposition, (4) that to begin with registration should be given to all the existing practitioners instead of to those with more than 5 years' practice, (5) that thereafter only those with standard training should be registered, (6) that the colleges which Government may start should be affiliated to the Bombay University.

MRS. DATTA'S FIFTH EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO EUROPE

Under the auspices of International Student Service Mrs. S. K. Datta (Forman College, Lahore) is organising a fifth educational tour to Europe for Indian women students and teachers in the summer of 1938. Similar tours in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 have afforded an opportunity for eighty two students and teachers from eleven provinces of India to go abroad, and fourteen countries of Europe have been visited.

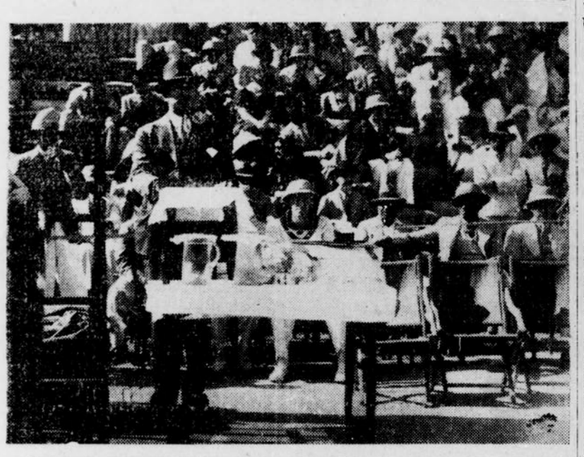
The programme is designed to enable the group from India to meet students and teachers and to study educational and social institutions in the countries visited, and to attend the annual summer conference of International Student Service where students and professors of thirty countries assemble to discuss cultural and educational questions. Sightseeing under competent guides is also included in the programme in each country.

For 1938 the programme includes visits to Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland.

Application should be made direct to Mrs. S. K. Datta, Forman College House, Lahore, as early as possible as the number of place is limited.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, Member, Council of State, has been nominated Director of the Imperial Bank of India from the 27th of January 1938.

DEWAN BAHADUR NARAYAN SAYANA, WHO PERFORMED THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE EXTENSION OF THE HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY NORTH, ON SUNDAY, IS SEEN ADDRESSING THE GATHERING.



MR. CHIRANJIVA ADDRESSING THE GATHERING ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE DUNLOP TENNIS COURT AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM ON SATURDAY.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Chilaji Bhikaji Das arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday on a charge of stabbing his uncle.

He was put-up before the Magistrate this morning, at Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be enlarged on bail, till February 7.

Tukaram Bhikoo was arrested by the Dongri police on Saturday evening on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl.

He was remanded into police custody to-day till February 7 at the Mazagaon Court.

Solicitor Dies Of Gunshot Wound

It was stated by his brother at the inquest on Mr. Kersharp Meherjibhai Kuka (35), a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, that Kuka went to Delvada in Kathiawar on a Christmas trip with his friends. Witness received information that his brother was lying dangerously ill from the effects of a gunshot wound. The deceased was quite conscious and told him that while he was cleaning a gun it went off accidentally and hit him.

The inquest was adjourned to to-morrow.

Series Of Motor Accidents

The junction of Tardeo Road and Lamington Road was the scene of a series of motor accidents this morning when three B. E. S. T. buses and two motor cars skidded, resulting in injuries to two persons,—a pedestrian and a bus passenger.

The accidents, it appears, were the result of the wet condition of the road and two men were posted at the place by B. E. S. T. to warn motorists and bus drivers.

Children's Health Day

The Children Health Day function was partly celebrated on Saturday in the Krishna Cinema Theatre under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee at 9 a.m.

The parents with their children occupied the seats by 6-30 a.m. The invited guests even though they came in time to the theatre could not be accommodated for want of space. The noise outside the theatre was so great that the president Mr. M. M. Killedar had to dissolve the gathering within ten minutes. Many distinguished guests were present on the occasion.

ARYA GUIDES IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 20.
(By Air Mail.)

A party of Girl Guides numbering about 27 from Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda, are now in Rangoon, having arrived from Calcutta. The Secretary of the Vidyalaya, Mr. Anandpriya A. Pandit, has also come with the party which is hoping to spend about a fortnight in Burma visiting many places including Moulmein, Handalay, Maymyo and Bassein.

While the party was coming from Calcutta on board the steamer an American passenger advised the party, according to the Secretary, to pay a visit to America to undo the work of Miss Katherine Mayo through her book "Mother India."

ORGANISE AND CO-OPERATE

Appeal To Harijans To Get Disabilities Removed

A vigorous plea to organise themselves and assist the Congress and the Government of Bombay in their efforts to remove the disabilities of the Harijans, was made by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, presiding over a meeting held under the auspices of a newly formed Association named "Vir Bharat Harijan Sangh," at Bharnis Chawl, Tulsi Pipe Road, Parel, on Sunday.

Mr. Nagindas Master remarked that the woes of the Harijans were many and it was time that they formed themselves into a proper organisation.

The work before them was vast and the Sangh should co-operate with the Congress and the Congress Government which had proposed to move a Bill in the Assembly within a short time to remove the disabilities of the Harijans and throw open temples to them. The prevalent vice of drink should be rooted out, cleanliness in life must be cultivated and education must be spread.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar observed that the word "Harijan" had a historical significance and was first used by Mahatma Gandhi. He was of opinion that the word "untouchables" should be expunged from their vocabulary.

After several other speakers explained their duty towards the country and the community, the meeting terminated.

IDEAL ENGLISH SCHOOL SOCIAL

The fourth Schoolday Annual Social gathering of the Ideal English School was celebrated on Saturday evening at the Sir C. J. Hall when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai M.L.A., presided.

The President while thanking the members of the Committee spoke, on certain important national customs and stressed the necessity of improving the mother tongue.

Master J. R. Kapadia of about 10 years of age played an interesting part in 'Orchestra-Kedar,' drill wand drill and orchestra Malkosh. The item of Kite dance was much appreciated. Shakespeare's act of Hubert and Arthur in which Hubert swears to take out the eyes of Prince Arthur and the latter entreating him so much that Hubert changes his mind and Prince Arthur thanking him was so well brought out by Master N. J. Sheth (playing the role of Arthur) that he was repeatedly cheered by the audience.

The other items of the programme, viz. pyramids, lathi fire-banati and legim were also interesting. The programme came to a close with an enactment of Bhausudhara.

Reception To M. N. Roy

CALCUTTA, January 23.

About 5,000 workers belonging to various recognised unions in Calcutta and suburbs assembled at the Mohammad Ali Park this afternoon to accord a reception to Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. Mukunda Lal Sarkar presided.—A. P.

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Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s.
A.M.
8-0 S. Parsekar—Violin. 8-10 Master Navrang. 8-45 VUB Orchestra, *Sindh Bhairavi.*
NOON.
12-0 "Horis."
P.M.
12-24 "Garbas." 12-46 Vadya Vadan 1-00 A. Market *Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Listener's Choice.* 5-30 Air Artistes Jalatarang, Violin duets. 5-40 J. L. Ranade. 5-43 Master Ratnakant—Harmonium Purvi. 5-55 Air Chorus. 6-0 "For Children" 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Gujerati): The people of China. By Kapila Khandwalla. 7-55 Mick DeSouza—Tenor. 8-5 Hilda Flanders—Entertainer. 8-15 Peter Dawson—Bass Baritone. 8-18 Cricket Smith and Boys recent dance music. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Roshanara Begam, Basant, Tarana. 9-45 Talk (English): "As I Look Back". No. 3. By Hon. B. G. Kher. 10-0 Roshanara Begam.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
A.M.
8-0 Bhagwad Gita. By Pt. Ratan Piya. 8-15 Arti. By AIR Artists. 8-25 Lachhi Ram. 8-40 Gohar Sultana. Music. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Bande Hasan. 9-55 Sitar, Sarod and Tabla—Hindol. 10-5 Lachhi Ram. 10-20 Gohar Sultana. Music.
TRANSMISSION II
P.M.
12-30 Astutis. Mohd. Bakhsh and party. 12-37 Flute Recital. Sawla Ramji. Bhairvin and Mishr Mand. 12-44 Words in Music. 1-4 High Brow. 1-30 Lady Listener's List.
TRANSMISSION III
P.M.
5-0 AIR Orchestra—Hans Kankani. 5-10 Bande Hasan. Khayal Bhimpalasi, Thumri Pilu. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Lachhi Ram. 6-10 Gohar Sultana. Music. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Lachhi Ram. Ghazal. 7-55 Hamid Hussain. Khamaj on Hamidi. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Latest in Science". Prof. A. N. Puri. 8-15 Bande Hasan, Khayal Malkauns-Bilampat. Khayal Malkauns-Durat. Thumri Khamaj. 8-40 AIR Orchestra—Kidara. 8-50 Gohar Sultana. Music. 9-15 News, Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Paul Strauss, and Masters of Rhythm. 10-0 Talk (English): Affairs in Far East. By Petre Noble. 10-15 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres. 9.565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION II
31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 8.495 kc/s.
P.M.
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Bande Hasan. 6-50 "Savitri Ka Pran". 7-5 Duet. By Manohar and Aziz. 7-15 Gohar Sultana. Music. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Aziz. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Lachhi Ram. 10-35 Gohar Sultana, Music. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m. 810 kc/s. and 49.10 *m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes* to all timings for Calcutta time.)
P.M.
12-36 "Spice of Variety". Weather. 1-36 *A Gramophone Records.* 2-6 Religious Talks. By H. C. Chakravarty. 2-21 Vocal Music. By Ideal Music Association. 5-6 For Children. 6-6 Musical Variety. By Ballygunge Sangit Samsad. 7-30 Jantri Sangha. 7-51 Talk: America. By B. N. R. Chowdhury. 8-6 News, Weather. (Bengali.). 8-21 Zamruddin Khan, Songs. 8-41 Shajahan Bai—Thumri and Ghazal. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather (English). 9-6 News, Announcements. 9-21 Talk: "Books you would like." 9-36 Variety Concert.

Peshawar Programme

P.M.
5-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Nawab Bai. 6-0 "Khabare Atare." 7-0 Habibullah Kabuli. 7-20 Rabab Solo. By Deen. 7-25 Shamshad Begam, Hafeez, Saghar. 7-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Florance Nightingale." By S. Y. Shah. 8-0 "Aurton Ki Duniya". Khyber Radio Orchestra—Geet. 8-5 Readings from "Gudri men laal." 8-10 Shamshad Begam—Ghazal. 8-16 Talk (Hindustani): "Dowry." By Mrs. Asghari Quraishi. 8-26 Recorded Songs. By U. Z. Begam 8-29 Talk (Hindustani): "Zebun Nisa Begam." By Begam Asiam. 8-39 Sitar. 8-50 Talk (Hindustani): Indian Dishes" By Sanobar Begam. 9-0 Nawab Bai, Ghazal and Dadra. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani) 9-0 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Habibullah Kabuli. Geet. 10-5 Nawab Bai—Ghazal. 10-15 Listeners' Post Bag. 10-35 Shamshad Begam. Naghma.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1,086 kc/s.
P.M.
6-0 Airvoice Orchestra Sorath. 6-10 Anwar Bai, Thumri, Ghazal. 6-20 Pandit Hans Raj Madan, Khayal, Bhimpalasi Thumri. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Pilu on Sitar. 7-5 Pandit Hans Raj Madan, Puria, Puria—Durat. Pilu. 7-30 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, Ghazal 7-50 Sardar Husain. Khamaj on Violin. 7-55 Mohammad Husain —Geets. 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): Sur Sagar. By U. S. Bhat. 8-30 Anwar Bai, Ghazal. 8-40 Instrumental Programme. 3-45 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Talk (English): Economic Picture of India. By Dr. S. M. Akhtar. 10-0 Mohammad Husain, Ghazal and Bhajan. 10-20 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. Shankra, Ghazal. 10-40 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, Ghansal.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.).
P.M.
7-30 Big Ben. "Take your Choice'. 8-0 'Theme and a Song.' 8-10 Recital of Burns' Songs. 8-30 Torquay Municipal Orchestra. 9-30 News, Announcements. 9-50 New British Dance Music. 10-10 Do we Understand English?'—4.

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Kraemer Crashed In A Flash

Sarkari Throws Light On Much-Discussed Match: Reply To Critics

Mr. T. H. Sarkari, the well-known Physical Culturist, who acted as referee at the Imam Bux-Kraemer wrestling bout, at the Azad Maidan, has issued the following statement:—

The wrestling bout between Imam Bux and Kraemer has proved to be very sensational, and a section of the press has created quite a stir by starting the controversy with regard to the decision of the referee. Some writers have been insistent that Kraemer was not defeated by Imam Bux, in the All-India Heavy-Weight Wrestling Championship bout which took place at the Azad Maidan, on the 15th instant. The main object of these writers seems to be to belittle the merits of Imam Bux and the referee. As I was the referee at this bout, I think an explanation is necessary.

Kraemer entirely failed in effecting the "Bridge" owing to the highly scientific "Counter" applied by Imam Bux, who crashed him in a flash and very heavily too. This directly brought both of Kraemer's shoulders in contact with the ground. Not only this, but, in his struggle to extricate himself from the convincing and punishing hold of Imam Bux, Kraemer attempted rolling right and left. This again brought his shoulders and the whole of his back in direct contact with the ground. And as the suggestion of a count of three second was quashed, that very morning, when the representatives of both the wrestlers met me, in the office of the Stadium, for final discussions, Imam Bux was immediately declared the winner by me. I blew my whistle and asked Imam Bux to leave off his hold on Kraemer and to get up. He obeyed, and raised both of his arms at my bidding, and I also raised both of my arms, signifying my declaration of his victory. When the spectators were clamouring for an announcement, I shouted to them several times that, Imam Bux had defeated Kraemer. I had to shout, for, every time I approached the Microphone, it was switched off; by whom or under whose instructions, I do not know.

THIRD JUDGE DIFFERS

Previous to my going up the "Ring" to take up my position as the referee, I had spoken to the Judges that if I felt quite sanguine about a "Fall," it would be declared by me, straightway; and that if any doubt existed in my mind, I would positively consult them. Hence, as it was a clear "Fall", I declared it, and then also took the opinion of the "Judges". Mr. Abdul Razak Abduliah, J.P., and Chaka Pahelwan entirely agreed with me. Mr. Babian, the third Judge, having failed to be attentive, said he could not see anything. Thus three of us were unanimous on the point of Imam Bux's victory. The fourth Judge, Mr. Thornbeck, known to the readers of the "Evening News" did not agree with me, his argument being, that, although the whole of Kraemer's back was dusty, the top of his shoulders was not. But this argument was of no avail, as Chaka Pahelwan turned Kraemer's back to the spectators and showed to them, by the passes of his hands, that the dust has clearly marked out an absolutely flat fall on the back.

As some of the wrestlers like to know whether I had merits to shoulder the responsibilities of a referee, I shall only quote here an incident that took place in the "Ring" after the bout. Kraemer's Manager, Mr. Fillino said "They only bring a baby for a referee, and now————etc. etc." To this my emphatic reply was that I was older than him, as well as older than Kraemer, and was quite capable of giving him lessons in wrestling and refereeing.

A PERFECT FALL

Imam Bux left the arena, firstly because a perfect "Fall" was recorded; secondly, because an overwhelming majority of the spectators rightly acclaimed him the winner; thirdly, because two of the Judges had agreed with the referee, only Mr. Thornbeck differing, Babian having automatically gone out, in the absence of his opinion, owing to being inattentive. Imam Bux did not run away, as some writers have tried to convey. In fact, many heard him saying, that he was prepared to fell Kraemer ten times within the stipulated time-limit of thirty minutes. Even Hamida said to Kraemer, "Come on, lay down rupees five-thousand, and Imam Bux will fight you on the spot, for a second time, and see if you can save your cash." There was no reply to this, from any quarter. Hamida further said, "The great Zbisco was a thorough sport. When he was defeated by Gama in Patiala within thirty-eight seconds, and before a hundred thousand spectators in 1928, he got up and publicly admitted that undoubtedly Gama was the greatest wrestler in the world.

When still in the arena, I was asked to let Imam Bux fight Kraemer once again, as they said, it would not take him, two minutes to smash him (Kraemer) once more. I refused to do so, as, neither had Imam Bux won in a foul manner, nor had I given a dishonest verdict. Before the bout, it was clearly announced by me, on the microphone, that the referee's dicision would be final.

When Kraemer's Manager had insisted on the point of a "three-second" count in the meeting that morning, Hamida, on behalf of Imam Bux, raised strong objection against it, saying that from times immemorial, it was India's challenge to the world, merely to turn the Indian wrestler even a little bit, on his back, turn his face skyward, and carry away the championship if one could. Here, he also stated that Imam Bux had asked him not to agree on the "three-seconds" point, as it was against India's age-old rules of wrestling, and that if Kraemer insisted on it, then, to request the referee not to blow the whistle, until after he actually had Kraemer "crushed" under him, for ten minutes, instead of three seconds. At this point, I pacified Hamida, and told him that I would do nothing of the sort, and that the "three-seconds" count would not be considered, as, just then, Kraemer's Manager had given in, on that score.

After the bout, when Kraemer argued with me, I told him "Mr. Kraemer, had you pinned Imam Bux in the fraction of a second, I would have awarded you the fight on the spot."

I had given the most honest and impartial decision, and inspite of rough-handling me on the ring, the European gentry were unsuccessful in making me submit to their threats and restart the bout. I did not leave the "Ring" until after half an hour, and that too, only after I was satisfied that the honour of India's Champion Wrestler Imam Bux was unchallenged.

Kraemer has definitely lost his fight, for the Championship of India, against Imam Bux.

The Royal Aero Club has awarded the Britannia Trophy for the best performance in air in 1937 to Flying Officer Clouston, for his performance in the Paris-Damascus air race and the Cape-London flights.—Reuter.

Cochet Beats Ramillon After Close Fight

TENNIS STARS PLAY AT HINDU GYMKHANA

Tilden And Burke Defeated In Doubles

A big crowd of tennis enthusiasts occupied almost all available accommodation at the Hindu Gymkhana courts on Monday afternoon, when Big Bill Tilden with his colleagues Henri Cochet, Albert Burke and Robert Ramillon gave an exhibition of their skill, in the game, which however failed to be on a par in quality to what they displayed at the Brabourne Stadium on the two previous days. Despite this the spectators went back satisfied for they saw some occasional brilliance never before witnessed in Bombay and for that matter in India.

MASTERY OVER STROKES.

Taking into consideration the mastery over strokes Tilden is a class by himself. He has a large variety of strokes known in the game. Though by no means young (he will be 45 on February 10) Tilden has still plenty of vigour in him.

WIZARD OF COURT.

Henri Cochet, in his Singles match against Ramillon and in the doubles that followed, proved that his famous title—'Wizard of the Court' is truly justified. Cochet has a unique knowledge of tactics and immense power of anticipation. His display, at the net in the doubles match this afternoon, was a treat to watch.

STYLISH PLAYER.

Robert Ramillon, who is one of the greatest French professionals, displayed his usual stylish strokes. Those that attracted most attention were his powerful back-hand strokes and terrific drives. This is Ramillon's second visit to this country and during his first trip he coached many leading Indian players.

Albert Burke again fell below expectations and was, undoubtedly, the weak spot in the doubles match, in which Cochet and Ramillon defeated him and Tilden in straight sets.

TILDEN WINS EASILY.

In the first Singles match 'Big Bill' got the better of his opponent, Burke in straight sets. Tilden yielded 3 games in the first set, while not giving away—a single game in the second, he completely overshadowed Burke.

KEEN STRUGGLE.

The next Singles match between Cochet and Ramillon provided a keen struggle for supremacy. The former excelled in court-craft while Ramillon delighted the crowd with his beautifully measured placings.

Cochet won three games in succession in the first set and then taking advantage of their service in turn, Cochet was leading by 5—4 and 30—40, Ramillon serving brought the score to deuce, 'vantage and 5—5. After this the former won the next two games and the set by 7—5.

NECK TO NECK.

The second set provided a neck to neck fight, both men playing equally well and taking advantage of their service won the games in turn till the board read 6—6 in the second set. Ramillon won the following game (7—6) and bringing the score from love—40 to deuce, 'vantage failed to take the set and Cochet levelled the score (7—7). After this, one after the other, each gave away service games till, the score reached 11—11 and Cochet ran out with the next two games to win the set by 13—11 and with it the match by (7—5) (13—11).

Ramillon, though beaten, rose to great heights with his remarkable placings and fore-hand drives, while Cochet, triumphed with his court-craft and powerful back-hand volleying.

Doubles Match

The doubles match proved a fairly easy victory for Cochet and Ramillon over Tilden and Burke. Considering the fact that the former pair were concerned in their long-drawn singles match prior to this, they acquitted themselves exceptionally well. Tilden played his part admirably but received little assistance from his partner. Cochet was superb at the net and Ramillon was executing winners in the corners of the court, which time and again at least took Burke evidently by surprise.

Straight Sets

The match was decided in straight sets, Cochet and Ramillon

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

winning deservedly by (6—4) (7—5)

The Result:—

W. T. Tilden beat A. Burke (6—3) (6—0).

H. Cochet beat R. Ramillon (7—5), (13—11).

Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke (6—4), (7—5).

MARROTT WATER PROOFS & WOOLLEN OVER COATS

ALL Our Up-country constituents are hereby INFORMED that our Head Office will be TRANSFERRED to Marrott Building, ANDHERI from the 1st February, 1938.

While the Bombay Shop will remain as a Branch to conduct local sales only.

K. C. MARROTT,
India's Premier House for Water Proofs,
Marrott Building, ANDHERI.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION AFFAIRS

Bombay Executive Uphold Election Of Working Committee

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation held on Sunday:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the B.P.S.P. takes note of the report made by the General Secretary and delegates who attended the Madras Conference, of the statement issued over the signatures of 48 delegates against Mr. Masani, Mr. Masani's statement and, the statement of those who have explained Mr. Masani's side and comes to the following conclusion

That the very point of order that the delegates to the Conference were not legally constituted and on which Mr. Masani dissolved the Conference, did not exist at all since by the consent of all it had been withdrawn the previous evening.

That Mr. Masani made the point of order a mere pretext and he dissolved the Conference because he could not get all his nominees to become office bearers of the A.I.S.F.

That taking into consideration that students from various provinces who attended the Madras Conference at great expense of money and time, to have dissolved the Conference on such a flimsy ground as a point of order regarding the actual payment of full delegation fees, was dealing a blow to the students' movement.

That even if the validity of his ruling remains unchallenged, this committee cannot justify the high-handed action of Mr. Masani. If he had the genuine interest in student movement, there were a number of ways both legal and constitutional which he could have taken up to carry on the work of the Conference. It therefore, believes that Mr. Masani's attempt to dissolve the conference was inspired by motives other than those, given by him to the public.

That Mr. Masani instead of functioning as a President guiding the affairs of the Conference tried to impose his conditions on the Conference as a price of his agreeing to allow the Conference to continue, that he egged on the General Secretary to create confusion and help him in his moves by "losing" the list of delegates and other relevant papers which were available for other business of the Conference.

That Mr. Masani being the President of the Conference and not of the A.I.S.C. he had no right to pass judgment on the validity or otherwise of the working committee of the A.I.S.F. as it was unanimously elected by the members of the A. I. S. C. who were present at Madras.

Having considered these things, this meeting has formed the emphatic opinion that Mr. Masani's conduct is an attempt to disrupt the young student movement by sowing dissensions in its ranks. This meeting also thinks that after the dissolution of the Conference Mr. Masani went out of his way and helped further in the disruption by authorising the outgoing General Secretary and the old Working Committee to convene a fresh conference of the A.I.S.F.

This committee declares its full faith in the unanimously elected Working Committee of the A.I.S.F. congratulates Mr. Hamid Baig of Madras for his unanimous election as the General Secretary and also other office bearers and resolves to stand by the newly elected Working Committee as the legally and rightfully constituted committee of the A.I.S.F. and as such it calls upon its affiliated unions not to hold A.I.S.C. elections as instructed by the old General Secretary of the A.I.S.F.

This meeting warns the affiliated unions and members against lending any support to this disruption of the old Working Committee and the old General Secretary and requests them to explain this resolution to the student community as a whole and to have their official dealings with the B.P.S.F. office at Bombay and A. I. S. F., Madras.

DEMAND FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

Mr. A. H. Gadre has issued the following circular to some of the prominent public workers in the City:—

As you are aware the Congress Ministry is proposing to introduce a Bill for the Amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act involving various changes in the existing constitution of the Corporation and introducing adult franchise for the electorate.

The Bill has been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation for its opinion and the proposal for adult franchise is being strenuously opposed by many of the Corporators.

The opposition is so strong that at one of the meetings discussion had to be postponed because many of the members made it impossible to carry on the work. At the next meeting all kinds of strange objections were raised.

In the circumstances the Corporation, returned on the present restricted franchise and afraid of facing a larger electorate, is not likely to support such a progressive move. In fact, it may do everything in its power to get the Bill whittled down and the purpose of adult franchise defeated.

I am taking initiative in the matter and sending out circulars to some of those who are likely to help this work. I am taking the liberty of including you in the Committee and shall be thankful if you kindly attend the preliminary meeting of the Committee to be held on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 p.m. in my office, 2nd floor at Krishna cinema.

POLO TO-DAY
AT MAHALUXMI
KASHMIR CUP
JAGUARS vs. 17/21st Lancers.
P. A. V. O. CAVALRY vs. Poona Horse.
Commencing 3-15 p. m.
WEDNESDAY
WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-Final — KASHMIR vs. Golconda.
JAIPUR (Pilgrims) vs. Bella Vista.
Commencing 3-15 p. m.
other Matches 28th—30th
Followed by WESTERN INDIA CUP
ADMISSION RATES: SUNDAYS & FINAL Rs. 5/0/-
OTHER DAYS Rs. 2/8/-
PUBLIC STANDS FREE

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 9, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 22, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 22, 1307
Hightide: 5-45; 20-42
Lowtide: 0-17; 13-07
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 29m
Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
M.Sc. Translation Test Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Wednesday, January 26.

Independence Day Celebrations all over City.
Sjt. B. G. Kher performs Flag Salutation at Congress House, 8 a.m.
Procession from Congress House to Azad Maidan at 5 p.m.
Mass Meeting at Azad Maidan, Smt. Sarojini Naidu presiding, 6-30 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The Schedule Plane arrived on Monday morning at 11-35 from Kathiawar with 2 passengers.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Trading will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday) in observance of the Independence Day.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS ASSOCIATION

The above institution will close their Hundi business and other payments to-morrow (Wednesday) on account of the Independence Day.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their Hundi and other business to-morrow (Wednesday) on account of Independence Day.

M. S. SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The Multani Shikarpuri Shroff Association will keep all business closed to-morrow (Wednesday) being the Independence Day.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The office of the Association as well as the business of all its members will remain closed to observe the Independence Day to-morrow.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATION

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:

The Local Rashtrabhasha Prarambhik Examination of the Hindi Prachar Sabha will be held on Sunday, February 13. Application in the prescribed form will be accepted with fees till 25th January at the office of the Sabha, next to Wilson College, Choupatty, Bombay.

LECTURE ON TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

Public lecture on Temple Entry Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly will be delivered by Pandit Devnayak Acharya under the auspices of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangha, today (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir Gokhale Hall at Vile Parle.

SHRI ANANDASHAM SWAMIJI RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Shri Anandashram Swamiji Suburban Reception Committee will be held on Sunday January 30th 1938 at 9-0 a.m. in the Society's Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 10 a.m the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m on Thursday the 27th instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 1 midnight the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Ross left Liverpool on the evening of Friday January 21.

Owing to insufficient water in the Alexandra Dock channel at 1 p.m. the mail steamer s.s. 'Mooltan' will leave Ballard Pier at 12-15 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant, and will anchor in stream until all the mails are on board.

There will be no alteration in the times of closing mails at the Post Offices, but passengers are requested to be on board before noon.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

A paper on "The Architect and Traffic Safety" by Mr. A. S. Trollip, the Honorary Jt. General Secretary, of the Safety First Association of India, will be read at the meeting room of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., Electric House, Ormiston Road, Colaba, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. P. P. Kapadia will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received wall calendars Indian Paper Sales Association, Norton and Co. of Madras, and Dass Brothers, Calcutta.

Messrs. The Koh'noor Advertising Co (78 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay) have sent us samples of advertising printed tapes in different sizes manufactured by them. Such tapes are in great demand by various business houses and the manufacturers undertake to meet the demand of business houses concerning this article which hitherto used to be imported from foreign countries.

Every housewife will be well advised to keep a few English Fowls in her backyard for better quality eggs for her children The Asian Poultry Institute of 11, Konnot Road Poona is organised for the Poultry Propaganda work (Advt)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"High Flyers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sheik Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great Garrick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mad Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

Appeal To "A" Ward Citizens

The Joint Secretaries of the A Ward D.C.C. write:

In celebration of the "Independence Day" to-morrow (Wednesday) the following programme will be carried out under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee:—

7 a.m. (S.T.) Prabhat Pheri starting from the Committee's office at Bazar gate Street.

3 p.m. (S.T.)—Cycle procession to start from the Committee's office.

Congress volunteers will visit various places in order to sell National flags and badges.

We take this opportunity of appealing to all patriotic persons to celebrate this day in a befitting manner by hoisting national flags in their residences and places of business, and by pledging themselves anew to the Nation's goal of attaining Complete independence.

IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. After the ceremony is over the Independence Day pledge will be read at (1) Kumbharwada Durgadevi Mandir, (2) Gazdar Park, (3) Dhanji Street, (4) Mangaldas Road, (5) Panjrapole Corner and (6) Champagali Cross Lane Street.

BYCULLA PROGRAMME

The Byculla District Congress Committee has chalked out the following programme for the Independence day to-day (Wednesday):

1 Prabhat Feri on cycles from 5 to 8 a.m.

2 Flag salutation at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Kamatipura Bazar Road, in the compound of Shree Marriamma Temple.

3. Street corner lectures, on resolution of Independence day and selling of flags and buttons.

4. Public meeting in the Committee's Hall at Haines Road, Byculla, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Sjt. R. K. Achrekar.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Independence Day will be observed to-morrow (Wednesday) when Smt. Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the Flag, specially prepared from the yarn spun by some of the residents of Santa Cruz during Gandhi Jayanti Week. The Flag salutation ceremony will take place at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) on the Saraswat Colony Maidan, after which the Independence Pledge will be read.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, a programme of Rashtriya Zanda Wandan, Reading of the Independence pledge, and a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at Ghatkopar Satyagraha Chhavni at 8-15 a.m.. Sjt. Morarji Desai will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay National Guards writes: All volunteers are requested to be preesnt in their full uniform at the Congress House at 7-30 a.m. for the Independence Day Flag Salutation to-morrow (Wednesday) and again at 4-30 p.m. at the same place for the Independence Day procession.

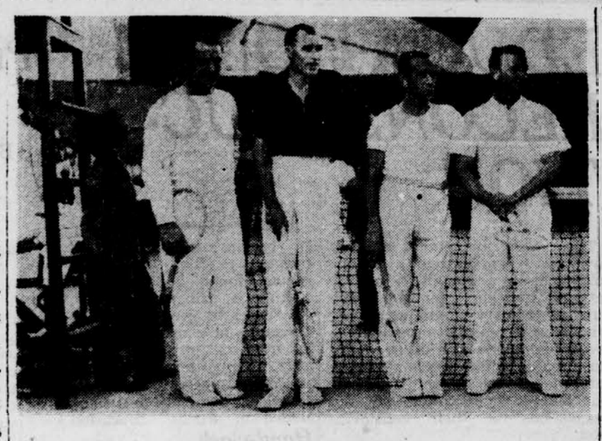
Those who are not in time to join the procession are requsted to come to the Azad Maidan (to-morrow Wednesday) before 6 p.m. for the public meeting.

INDIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union writes:

The following is the corrected list of office-bearers of the Union:

President: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. K. T. Shah and Mr. B. G. Horniman.
Secretaries: Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr S. K. Shah and Mr. N. N. Phadke.
Treasurers: Mr. V. L. Mehta and Mr G. A. Thakore.



International Teenis Stars in Bombay. (L. to R.) Burke, Tilden, Ramillon and Cochet.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Dr. Hardiker To Take Charge Of Academy Building

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, January 24.

The Hindustani Seva Dal Training Academy will be taken possession of on the Independence Day by Dr. Hardiker.

All jail-returned from Bijapur District will, Dr. Hardikar meet at a dinner party to discuss future plans. Bagalkot which was once trained a number of Seva Dal men from all over India, promises to become a centre for Dal's activity again.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM NATIONALISTS

Join Red Shrit Torchlight Procession

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, writes:

To celebrate Independence Day, a Red Shirt Torchlight Procession wil start from "Hilal" Office, Moreland Road, (near Byculla) at 8 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

I appeal to Nationalist Muslims to join it in large numbers and make it a success. It would be better if those intending to join inform me beforehand.

"GIVE THEM PARTIAL HOLIDAY"

Appeal To Employers

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. has issued the following statement:

26th of January 1938 is an Independence Day and every worker and employee will be desiring to declare his ideal of achieving complete independence and join in the celebration of Independence Day. Every worker and employee should find it convenient to attend the functions arranged throughout the city. We therefore appeal to all the Millowners, Railways, Factories, Presses, offices and employers to allow at least partial holiday to all the workers, clerks, Gumastas etc. to enable them to take active part in the Independence Day celebrations.

KHOJA SHIAH ASHNASHARI COMMUNITY

The Khoja Shiah Ashnashari community held their triennial elections on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and elected unanimously for the next three years the following office-bearers:

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, President; Haji Dawoodbhoy Haji Nasurbhoy Mavji, Vice-President; and 150 members on the Committee.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley gave a dance at Government House on Monday.

Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay who presided over the Ramdas Vyayam Mandir annual social gathering at the Swastik League, on Saturday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN "F" WARD

The Secretary, 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, writes:—

The 'F' Ward District Congress Committee's programme for the Independence Day to-morrow (Wednesday) is as follows:—

Cycle Prabhat Pheri in the morning.

Flag Salutation at 8 a. m. (S.T.) near Vithal Mandir, Wadala. Minister L. M. Patil will unfurl the National Flag.

Big public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) under the joint auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi president of the Committee, will preside, when Dr. Gilder, Messrs. Antroliker, Deshpande, Kunthe, Khedgikar, S. B. Mahadeshwar, Kameswarrao (member of A.I.C.C. from Andhra Province), R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange, S.S. Mirajkar, V. B. Karnik and others will speak The Independence Day pledge will be read at the meeting. Arrangements for loud speaker will be made.

Sale of token National Flags throughout the day all over the area.

A.-I. Students' Conference Delegates

The Secretary, A. I Students' Council writes:—

Due to some constitutional irregularities, the election of the All-India Students' Council members by the delegates elected by the Bombay Students' Union, has been invalidated.

Hence a meeting of the delegates to the All-India Students' Conference will be held, to elect A.I.S.C., members, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. at the new premises, Tanker Villa, Gawalia Tank. Delegates' fees will be collected on the spot.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawa Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

While the City is infected with small-pox, the suburbs, though only infected in the Thana District, are now taking every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading.

Bandra is now quite busy with the vaccination stations functioning throughout the week, and notices and hand-bills are already distributed.

Some such activity prevails in Vile Parle, but further down no precautions whatsoever are being taken. The authorities concerned might bear in mind that the only method, to stop this disease from spreading is vaccination.

The typhoid wave at Bandra of which I wrote last week still continues and quite a number of cases have been reported.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S DAY

Talking about disease reminds me of the largely attended processions held in Bandra on Sunday by the three Catholic Churches in honour of St. Sebastain to implore his help to free the town from epidemics and sickness. These processions have now become an annual feature among the Catholics of Bandra.

The procession from St. Peter's Church was the largest one.

At 8-30 a. m. at the same Church a solemn High Mass was offered by the St Sebastian's Association, Bandra, which is one of the oldest association of the suburbs and is to celebrate its golden jubilee next year.

After the service the members met at the residence of their secretary Mr. P. Dango, at Chapel Road, Bandra, where a general meeting was held, terminating with light refreshments.

BORIVLI TOURNAMENT

The Borivli Cricket Tournament, another very popular tournament of the suburbs, which is now in its second year has aroused great interest in suburban cricket and quite a number of teams have entered this year.

On Sunday this tournament went through its second round which was played at the Borivli-Ghodbunder maidan.

The game was played between the Anandilal Podar High School and the Young Men's Cricket Club of Santa Cruz and was won by the latter by 7 runs by the result of the first innings.

The Young Men's Cricket Club put up 82 in the first innings and 81 for 6 wickets in the second innings.

The Anandilal Podar High School replied with 75 in the first innings.

"F" WARD CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Committee Members For New Year

The Secretary, "F" Ward District Congress Committee, writes:

The ordinary general meeting of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was held in the Nappu Hall, Matunga, on Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a fairly large number of primary voters were present. Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi was voted to the chair.

The report of the work done by the "F" Ward Congress Committee during the year under report was read by the Secretary in English and was also explained in Hindustani. Thereafter the accounts were submitted by Mr. V. B. Karnik, in place of the Treasurer (Mr. S. S. Batliwala), who having been released on bail in the proceedings taken against him by Madras Government under Section 124-A, could not address the meeting.

The report and the accounts were unanimously passed.

The following were elected members of the Committee:—

Sjts. G. A. Todankar, Vasudeo Daji Warang, R. D. Kamat, Dr. Nair, Sjts. S. S. Batliwala, Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M. V. Kulkarni, D. N. Naik, K. Vithal Rao, Rudraprasad, Badriprasad, Mataprasad, J. C. Maitra, S. G. Patkar, Bhogle, Vithaldas, C. K. Narayan Swami, M. Narayan Karnik, Mewalal, G. R. Krishnan, V. B. Karnik, Ram Antarsing, Tambitkar B. G. Bhandarkar and S. V. Redkar.

BOMBAY COLLECTIONS FOR HARIPURA

BOMBAY, Monday.

The work of making collections for Haripura in Bombay is proceeding briskly. Durbar Gopaldas, and Mr. Chhotubhai Marfatia, the Chairman and the Treasurer respectively who are now in Bombay are having a good response.

After the first instalment of Rs. 12,000, a second instalment of Rs. 26,000 has been sent, and promises of Rs. 35,000 more have been so far secured.

The different bazaars in the city are vying with each other in responding to the call of Congress. After the Grain Merchants' Association, the Seeds Traders' Association has voted a sum of Rs. 2,500, and both of them together have undertaken to dispose off 150 Reception Committee tickets.

The firm of Narandas Rajaram have been pleased to donate a handsome amount of Rs. 1,101.

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce have granted Rs. 500 over and above the individual sums donated by individual merchants in the market.

Some of the leading merchants in Mulji Jetha Market and in Dawa Bazar, are meeting tomorrow. (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. to decide their quota.

Mr. Shahkerbhai Amin, one of the leading Solicitors of Bombay and others are doing their best to collect the quota from among Solicitors, Pleaders and Advocates.

SHANKARACHARYA OPPOSES

DHULIA, Jan. 24.

It is learnt that His Holiness Jagatguru Shrishankaracharya Sankeshwar Karwir has wired to the Governor of Bombay as follows:—

"The Harijan Temple Worship Bill, being a bill interfering with the religious rights of Hindus and His Majesty having assured non-interference, the Pitha strongly suggests Your Excellency to withhold the Bill.—A. P.

WHY BREAK WITH GOVT.?

Sir Chimanlal Criticises Muslim League Walk-out In Assembly

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

"I am surprised that the Muslim League block in the Bombay Legislative Assembly should have rejected the proposal of the Bombay Government to the effect that the Muslim voters in any particular District should be given the option to decide whether they would accept joint electorates with reservation of seats or adhere to separate electorates in their districts, the choice was thus given to the Muslim voters themselves and there was no compulsion of any sort," says Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation in the course of a statement to the Associated Press commenting on the walk-out staged by the Muslim League members in the Bombay Assembly on Saturday last.

"Personally" continues Sir Chimanlal, "I would like to go even further than the Government proposed to do. In that connection I cannot do better than reproduce here what I said in a note I presented to the Minorities Sub-Committee at the Round Table Conference in November, 1931.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

I then said: "There is one aspect of joint and separate electorates which I earnestly wish to be considered. I believe there is among the Muslims an appreciable number who prefer joint electorates. There is no reason why those preferring to be in joint electorates should be denied their liberty of thought and action, because the majority of their community wish to have separate electorates. It should be made permissible for members of any community for whom separate electorates are provided to declare their desire to go into joint electorates and they should be allowed to do so. On such declaration they should be included in the joint register and should be allowed to vote and stand for election in the joint electorates but such declaration when made must ever afterwards be final. Such a provision will demonstrate the strength of the opinion of those who believe in joint electorates and will also afford an avenue for ultimately absorbing everybody into joint electorates, as strength of opinion in favour of joint electorates progressively grows."

I advocate the application of this method, not only to the local bodies but also to the legislatures.

WHY BREAK WITH GOVERNMENT

It is a great pity that such an open break should have occurred between the Government and the Muslim League representatives and one wonders whether it might not have been politic and expedient to have avoided such a break in the interests of the much wished for settlement between the two communities."

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED FATAL ATTACK ON WIFE

Calling upon his wife residing at Peerkhan on Monday evening Tatya Chima was alleged to have cut off the nose and inflicted several injuries on his wife Parvatibai, who died at the J. J Hospital soon after admission.

It is stated that following constant acts of alleged ill-treatment by her husband Parvatibai left her husband three months ago and was staying with a Jew.

The police are making inquiries.

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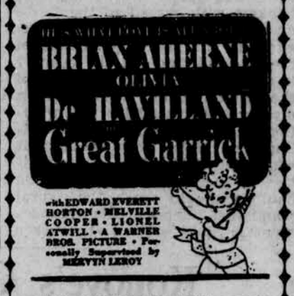
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The statutory report of the Reserve Bank makes it clear beyond doubt that that Bank does not find itself in a position to adjust its machinery to the special requirements of the peculiar economic conditions prevailing in India. It has destroyed the hopes fondly entertained by many when the establishment of a central banking institution in this country was under discussion that the Reserve Bank of India would not be merely a pale copy of central banks in the west, that it would be a live national banking institution, capable of making a substantial contribution to the economic development of the country. It is true that the establishment of the Bank and the development of its activities have synchronised with an economic depression of severe intensity and prolonged duration. It is equally true that the Bank cannot be expected to frustrate its very object and transgress the limits of its legitimate activities by supplying agriculture with long term finance and by liquidating the outstanding debts of cultivators. It is, nevertheless, carrying the canons of banking orthodoxy too far to follow rigidly the practices of central banks in the west and to refuse to recognise the necessity of modifying them to meet the special needs of agriculture trade and industry in India. It appears, the Reserve Bank is taking an extremely narrow view of its objects and functions.

Indian Bankers

It is now a well-known fact that the activities of central banks in the west are being supplemented and supported by national governments with a view to control exchanges and credit. Exchange equalisation funds have become, as it were, essential parts of national credit organisations and are being managed by Governments in western countries. Cannot the Government of India and the Reserve Bank, between them, devise methods to provide a strong basis for the support of agricultural credit in this country? The sooner the Reserve Bank, therefore, comes to an agreement with indigenous bankers with regard to the terms on which the latter may be linked to it, the better. The bulk of the internal trade of the country is financed by these bankers and the Reserve Bank itself cannot discharge its most important functions of co-ordinating and controlling credit unless they are brought within the orbit of its own activities. If the benefits of modern banking are to reach the rural population some suitable arrangement must be arrived at between the Reserve Bank and rural credit agencies.

Co-operative Banks

Ignored

With regard to the co-operative agency of credit, the statutory report and the bulletins issued previously have overwhelmed co-operative banks with instructive information and valuable advice. The Reserve Bank of India Act has, however, specifically, provided for certain financial facilities being extended to co-operative banks and the enquiries made by the Reserve Bank do not seem to have suggested to it the practicability of taking any immediate steps in that direction. Is it the opinion of the authorities of the Bank that no co-operative bank in any part of India is worthy of financial assistance from it? Indigenous bankers are offered special concessions in respect of marketing finance. Why are co-operative banks which transact that type of business not mentioned in this connection? Co-operative banks are as capable as other banks and shroffs of doing that business. The statutory report gives one the impression that co-operative institutions in India have all been indiscriminately judged as incompetent and unworthy. The authorities of the Reserve Bank have visualised a certain type of organisation for co-operative institutions and the existing banks cannot presumably be expected to receive facilities from that Bank unless and until they attain that pet ideal. Co-operative institutions constitute an organised agency that is actively catering for the credit needs of the cultivating classes. They are indeed capable of improvement and in certain parts of the country admittedly require renovation. Has the Reserve Bank, however, nothing to offer by way of financial facilities to well-managed co-operative banks even to the extent to which their business is well-conducted and sound? Why should not the advantage of cheap credit be afforded by the Reserve Bank in such cases? It may be argued that the report itself says that it is not the last word on the subject and that it is throughout very sympathetic and considerate. But that is little consolation to co-operative institutions and the masses who constitute their membership. The statutory report gives plenty of advice and is likely to be construed as a pronouncement conveying the definite idea that nothing tangible may be expected from the Reserve Bank in the immediate future. This is positively the result of the Bank taking too restricted and technical a view of its functions.

Konoye's Confession

"An assurance of Japan's desire to respect Chinese territorial integrity and the legitimate rights of other Powers was given by the Premier" according to a Tokyo report of Prince Konoye's speech in the Diet. The respect that has been paid by Japan to China's territorial integrity is measured by the millions of square miles comprising Manchukuo, North China and the territories captured during the present undeclared war and by the millions of inhabitants suffering in these areas under the heels of a cruel and rapacious Imperialism. In face of these circumstances the blatancy and impudence of Prince Konoye's claim would be astounding were it not that it is characteristic of Fascist Imperialism and also quite in keeping with Japan's own previous record. The tragedy is that it has failed, as in similar other instances elsewhere, to awaken so-called democratic Powers to a realisation of their duty towards their own professions. Japan has not confined herself to violating cynically the territorial integrity of an innocent China. She has with similar, if not equal, disregard for all decency violated American and British rights, lives and property and got away with it all. Like Mussolini and Hitler, the Japanese are "realists". They too have the measure of America and Britain and they are clever enough to defy them in action while saving the face of these Powers with conciliatory protestations. That is why the declarations of Prince Konoye and Baron Hirota have pleased London and we have very little doubt, they will please Washington too.

But there is another part of the Prince's speech which ought to inspire optimism among the Chinese and among all decent-minded people in the world. The Premier predicted a likelihood of a prolonged war. This is tantamount to a preliminary confession of defeat. For, in a prolonged war, the future lies with China. The life of the Chinese nation does not depend upon the prosperity of the coastal territories. A people normally subject to large-scale miseries, both natural and man-inflicted, can easily withstand the loss that it is sustaining to-day. It can exist, as it has existed through floods, famines, massacres and blockades, in the interior and indefinitely harass the army of occupation. Japan's task easy in conquering rapidly will be rendered impossible in consolidating through a prolonged conflict. Chiang-Kai-Shek has learnt the value of unity. If he has also learnt a lesson from the strategy and tactics of the Chinese Communists and the famous Red Army which he sought to destroy with such signal lack of success, the ultimate victory will be China's. China, as we say will continue to live. But Japan will have to give in either to China or complete economic ruin and chaos at home.

PHILOSOPHY FOR MODERN WORLD

Task For Lord Samuel

(By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.)

I have read with much pleasure and great interest, in the papers, the reports of the speeches made by Lord Samuel, at Allahabad, on 15th January, 1938. I was particularly pleased to find, in the address which he gave to the Allahabad University Philosophy Association, ideas which Indians of 'traditional' or 'antiquated' ways of thinking, like myself, continue to put faith in.

Thus: "It is essential that there should be some 'Philosophy' which would guide the nations"; "We must shape a 'philosophy' suited to the modern world, after studying what has already been said"; "The conflict of religions can be solved by 'philosophy'; the 'philosopher' can go to the different creeds, one by one, and ask them to emphasise the common points and not the differences:" "Science must become much less materialistic, as it has already become:" "Creeds must emphasise their points of agreement rather than points of difference, as they cannot make all religions one." "What the world needs today, is, above all, a synthesis of Philosophy, Science, and Religion."

I should be very happy to learn if Lord Samuel, in his personal capacity, or as President of the British Institute of Philosophy, has taken any steps for the formulation of a philosophy which would be suited to the modern world and would guide the nations; and also bring out and emphasise the common points, the points of agreement, between the current religions. Such a philosophy would indeed convert all those who call themselves pessimists or optimists into the active practical "meliorists" whom Lord Samuel rightly held up as the ideal in his other speech, viz., that on "The International Situation"; for it would show the way to the finding, by all, of both spiritual and material bread in sufficiency; would tell Mankind "the meaning of life," the craving and failure to understand which is the main cause of the widespread 'neurosis' among the educated of this age, as Dr. Jung the psycho-analyst (or rather analytico-psychist) says, with much true insight, in one of his latest books, "Modern Man in Search of a Soul"; and would "guide the nations" on to the path which would lead unerringly to the trinity of "Peace, Liberty, Social Justice" (with which Lord Samuel would replace the French Revolution's trinity of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"), and also the trinity of "Liberty, Security, and Property" (which Dr. C. Y. Chintamani, with his astonishing memory, conclusively proved on the spot, to the dissentient Lord Samuel, by mentioning 'chapter and verse' to be "the new watchwords adopted officially by the Liberal Party of England"). Incidentally, it may be noted that there is really no important difference between the three trinities; "Liberty" is obviously common to all; and if we duly "emphasise the substantial agreements rather than the superficial differences", we will readily see that 'Peace', 'Security', 'Fraternity,' are aspects of the same mood of mind and heart; and that 'Social Justice,' 'Equality' (as equitability' in the distribution of necessaries, comforts, luxuries), 'Property' (in some adequate and appropriate degree for each individual) are also facets of the same fact.

A Synthesis

Such a Philosophy would indeed do all the work that all the modern western prophets, of all the Schools of Socialism, and of all the Schools of Psycho-Analysis, and also the 'diplomatic' (and, unfortunately, non-philosophic) statesmen of all the world, are striving to carry out separately, nay, conflictingly, and therefore unsuccessfully. It would itself constitute the ideal "Synthesis of Philosophy, Science, and Religion, which Lord Samuel desiderates. It would properly replace the ancient Indian Synthesis of the three, (shamefully corrupted in practice for many centuries now), which some of us still cling to as 'ideal,' (very absurdly, as many others of us think), only because, and only so long as, none provenly better is available.

I, and many others also, I am sure, would be most grateful, if Lord Samuel would kindly let us know, through the daily press, if he or any other modern western thinker, has already formulated such a Philosophy. If so, we would all eagerly study it and endeavour to disseminate it.

If he, or any other within his knowledge, has not yet done any-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7.)

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Practical Suggestions

(By Yamunabai Hirlekar, M. A.)

The Government of Bombay have just announced the appointment of a Committee on vocational training for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools with special reference to the recommendations of Dr. Zakir Husain Committee. As one taking interest in this subject, I wish to put before the Committee a few suggestions for their consideration.

In the first place it would be absolutely necessary to make clear what is meant by primary and secondary education. The ultimate objective of education is to provide scope to the individual for full development of his or her personality. So the first and foremost duty of the educational administration is to see that the whole educative machinery is flexible, giving free passage for children to go in for the education best suited to whatever inclination and aptitudes they have. The child can contribute his best quota of service to the nation only if he has been given free scope to develop individually his latent powers. People who are psychologically misfits in life are not only useless to society but are often anti-social in their behaviour. Hence it is for the child alone to decide, although in consultation with and guidance of his teacher and parents, what he shall learn and how best he can serve the nation as a useful and happy member of society. A preliminary training however, is necessary for the child to be able to investigate and analyse his own mind and to be able to make up his mind.

Basic Knowledge

This preliminary training of the body and mind is what is covered under the name of primary education. The syllabus of primary education, therefore, has to be very carefully framed as it is going to be imposed in fresh and unmoulded soul whose future will possibly be marred by any kind of compulsion that is uncongenial to their individual nature.

The primary stage in education should seek, not to impart knowledge as such, but to develop powers and acquire means such as literacy which will be helpful in acquiring useful knowledge. Thus primary education should be the minimum training of the hand, head and the senses of perception to enable the child to acquire mastery over his own self physically and mentally. Only those subjects which are absolutely necessary as basic knowledge can be justifiably included in primary education.

Hand-work

Again handwork in primary stage can never be of the nature of vocation for then it would mean imposing something on the child for which it may have no aptitude, thus diverting it into an uncongenial occupation. The objectives of including handwork in primary education are, firstly that the child should be able to use his hands and senses towards creating some concrete and useful model; secondly, that the child should learn to take delight in manual work and not belittle it in comparison with intellectual work; thirdly, that the child should develop his aesthetic sense, and, fourthly, that he should acquire self-confidence so lacking in our children. Again handwork ensures a real grasp over a given situation by presenting it in concrete form and dispels intellectual confusion as also ensures minute study of the problem. Handwork in primary schools, therefore, will be of the nature of paper-cutting, clay-modelling, drawing, etc. but it cannot be any vocation. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Committee will realise this and will not introduce vocational training in primary education, but reserve it to the secondary stage, and recommend handwork instead. If they feel that they cannot afford to wait till children have finished their primary education, they may reduce the period of primary education by an year or so. At the end of primary education the children will be assumed to have undergone the minimum preliminary training to know their own mind and calibre and also to have had sufficient opportunity of demonstrating it to their teachers and parents.

Secondary Stage

Now they enter the secondary stage which should open to them various avenues from amongst which to choose, no avenue being a blind alley but leading to various occupations in life from unskilled labour to the highly intellectual work. Different types of central schools with different kinds of bias such as vocational, technical, commercial, art, etc., should now be open to the new recruits. It must be borne in mind that these are not vocational schools but pre-vocational ones with a particular bias devoting major portion of their time to their particular vocation and the rest to continuation of other literary subjects. At the end of three years' work in these schools the child will enter a vocational school proper if he wishes to do so.

The success of the new scheme of education that is on the anvil at the present moment will largely depend on the number of various alternative courses that can be offered to the child so as to leave him a wide field of choice. Again, not losing sight of the fact that education is not only the result of the teacher's work but also of the complex conditions of home and environment as also hereditary qualities, differentiation must be made between urban and rural curriculum. Care must be taken however to see that no watertight compartments are created between rural and urban curriculum. For example, a child of exceptional ability from amongst the rural population should not be debarred by artificial barriers from being transferred to and benefitting by the urban type of education. It is only by keeping these things in mind that the surest foundation of democracy through education will be laid in our country.

The Zakir Husain Committee lays down that children should be educated through some suitable form of productive work. This is quite sound so far as it is possible to do so. But too much fetish should not be made of this principle by trying to find some far fetched relation between every subject and a given craft. It certainly goes without saying that the practical bearing

(Continued on page 10, column 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SIGNIFICANT RECOGNITION?

Not content with appreciating Sir John Anderson's "services" through the New Year's Honours, Mr. Chamberlain's Government appear to be desirous of making him actually an important Member of the British Cabinet. This is not altogether surprising. Mr. Chamberlain's is more Tory than even a purely Tory administration, and it is but meet that its spirit should be reflected in the inclusion of Sir John Anderson, whose work, both in Ireland and India, has been after the Tories' own heart. But cannot there be another more important and significant aspect to the reported plan of the British Premier? It may be interpreted as a further step towards the preparation by Britain of a reactionary Imperialist war. There is a good amount of anti-Imperialist war opinion prevalent even in Britain, which will need to be effectively handled. And Sir John Anderson with his record of administering British Justice abroad, is the right man for the job at home too.

CRISIS IN CEYLON.

A serious political crisis is likely to be precipitated in Ceylon if the Secretary of State for the Colonies, ignoring the protest of the Ministers, refuses to withdraw the new Order-in-Council giving the Governor additional powers to override the wishes of the Ministers and the State Council. It is idle to contend that it was the original intention of the framers of the Donoughmore Constitution that the Governor should be in the enjoyment of the powers now sought to be conferred on him. But there is a world of difference between the special powers originally sought to be conferred on him and those which the Order-in-Council now confers on him. Whereas upto now he could exercise his special powers only when a question of "paramount importance" was involved, the new Order-in-Council empowers him to override decisions of the State Council and Ministers in matters of "public good, public safety and other essentials of good government"—a very wide and vague phrase, which allows the Governor the amplest discretion to interfere in the work of the Council and the Ministers. The latter are quite justified in their contention that the Order-in-Council is a deliberate encroachment on their privileges under the existing Constitution. The Secretary of State would be ill-advised if he persists in giving statutory effect to the Order in the teeth of universal opposition to the measure in Ceylon.

MINORITIES AND MINISTERS

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Legislative Assembly, has thought fit to issue a statement complaining that "the Governor has failed in the discharge of the special responsibility imposed upon him by the Government of India Act in not establishing the convention, which is of the most vital concern to the Muslims, and appointing an individual Muslim member and accepting him as a representative Muslim Minister." This is an utterly wrong interpretation of the relevant provisions in the Government of India Act or of the Instrument of Instructions. This very question was pressed upon the Governor himself by a Muslim body of Bijapur. His Excellency rightly maintained: "There is nothing in the Act or in the Instrument which enables the Governor to insist that the Minister who represents a minority is to be a person selected by that minority. I have authority to require that a person belonging to a minority community shall be one of the Ministers, but I have no authority to insist that that community shall have a voice in the selection." If every minority were to select its own Minister, there would be an end to joint Ministerial responsibility, the very essence of a Cabinet of responsible Government.

RIGHTLY DISALLOWED

Whether Mr. S. V. Parulekar's amendments to the Small Holders' Bill need a reference to the Governor under the new Constitution is a question on which opinions may conceivably differ. But after the Speaker decided that a reference was necessary it was not constitutionally proper for Mr. Parulekar to move an adjournment motion to discuss the Speaker's conduct. As Premier Kher pointed out, the Standing Rules do not permit such a procedure. The Speaker rightly disallowed the motion following a number of precedents, the latest being the U. P. Speaker's disallowing an adjournment motion to discuss his own conduct in participating in active politics.

REPRESSION IN MYSORE

Despite the assurances of the Dewan that no restrictions would be placed on legitimate political activity in the State, the repression of Congress workers in Mysore continues unabated. The catalogue of prosecutions and bans on public meetings during the past few weeks, issued by the Indian Civil Liberties Union, shows that the magistracy is completely ignoring the Dewan's assurance. Section 144, C. P. C., is being freely resorted to by the magistrates to prohibit the holding of public meetings and processions. Even highly respected leaders of the type of Mr. Chengalaraya Reddi, President of the Mysore Congress Board, are being warned against making speeches "calculated to create disaffection against the Government and its officers". The hoisting of the Congress flag even in private places is being objected to. If this campaign of repression goes on unchecked by the higher authorities, political work of any sort, least distasteful to the official world, would be impossible. The authorities would be well advised not to goad the political workers into desperation.

THE CRIME OF COLOUR

Seth Govind Das's personal experience has shown that even after the lapse of quarter of a century the treatment of Indians and other non-whites by the whites of South Africa has undergone little change since the days of Gandhiji's Satyagraha campaign. The treatment of Indians and other "coloured" people in the Union continues to be as harsh and humiliating as before. Racial and colour prejudice governs the legislation and taints public life and even the law everywhere in the Colony. A recent case vividly illustrates the truth of this observation. A white man was charged before a Transvaal Magistrate with housebreaking and entering premises occupied by some "native" girls. He was found guilty and fined £3 or one month's imprisonment, eight previous convictions had been reported against him. At another place a "native" was charged with entering the pantry of a white's man-house. He pleaded guilty, saying he was hungry and was looking for something to eat. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour, though it was his first offence!

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW DELHI: Jan. 24. Lord Lothian, Lord Samuel and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru have proceeded to Patiala by car to-day.

* * *

The Jodhpur Administration is reported to have prohibited Congressmen from hoisting flags or shouting slogans "against the States's administration" on the arrival of Sjt. S. C. Bose.

* * *

This Federal gesture of the Princely Order ought to be welcomed by the National institution of India as an open avowal of the fact that the symbol and shouts of India's freedom are against a State's administration.

* * *

Mr. Subhas Bose was given at Dum Dum a reception "reserved" as the report says, "only for conquering heroes"

Now, wouldn't Mr. Fazlul Haq be justified in regarding all this as a grave communal provocation and in threatening drastic measures in retaliation?

* * *

"The Aga Khan, who visited the (Aligarh Muslim) University for the first time as Pro-Chancellor, was given a rousing reception....."

—A.P.I.

Since His Highness was elected Pro-Chancellor some time ago, the Varsity people evidently thought it was time for their distinguished patron to be waked up.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS:

(1) The headquarters of the All-India Muslim League have issued an urgent country-wide whip that monster demonstrations should be organised all over India to denounce the Governments of Bengal, the Punjab and Sind for the Bombay Government's Local Boards Bill.

(2) Signor Gayda has followed up his article regarding an honourable Anglo-Italian settlement with a handsome acknowledgment in the "Girnale d'Italia" of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's inspiration.

* * *

SANTA BARBARA'S CAPTURE.

May Decide Tale of Spain.

—Anglo-Indian headlines.

Why not failure to capture Santa Barbara's?

Answer: That would be the view-point of straightforward Democracy and International Decency.

* * *

"LONDON: Jan. 22.

"A review of Britain's overseas trade last year shows a substantial rise in exports of aircraft."—Reuter.

The patriotic manufacturers, we hope, sent along with the goods their earnest and forceful request that, at least, these aircraft should never be used against British men, women and children.

* * *

The Soviet Embassy in Hankow has been gutted by incendiarism.

We do hope Japan will decline to find and punish the Chinese culprits.

* * *

ADDRESS FROM THE BAR ASS.

—Headline.

What did it bray?

* * *

Mark Twain, on arriving at a Canadian hotel, was asked to sign the register. After reading the last entry—"Baron Blank and valet"—he wrote: "Mark Twain and Valise."

Short Shrift To Titles

Bombay Council Endorses Assembly Verdict

"We certainly desire that in the society we wish to usher in, we do not want artificial distinctions in any manner or shape whatsoever," declared the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, moving his resolution on the abolition of titles and titular distinctions, in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, was in the chair.

Harmful To Public Life

The Hon. Mr. Kher quoted eminent authors, who described titles as a "deplorable source of corruption and injury to public life", as insult to human intelligence, and added that titles were responsible for the creation in India of a reactionary class of people, opposed to all progress and to Indian nationalism.

The only two speakers who did not support the resolution, made it clear that neither were they opposing it.

Local Boards Bill

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, introduced in the Council the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, as amended in the Assembly (Lower Chamber); last Saturday.

The consideration of the Bill was adjourned till to-day (Tuesday) as several members wished to have some more time to go through the Bill.

TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED

When the Bombay Legislative Council met on Monday afternoon, a resolution mourning the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Abdul Sattar Khan Ameer Khan Inamdar (Poona), a member of the Council, and expressing the sympathy of the House with the family in their bereavement, was passed by the House, all the members standing.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, referred to the death of Sir Charles Turner and the members stood for a moment as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Patil introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, as amended by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, last Saturday, and moved that the Bill be read for the first time

Dr. P G. Solanki moved that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned till Tuesday. Dr. Solanki pointed out that the members had not sufficient time to go through the amended Bill. He assured the Minister that he was prepared to co-operate with the Government in seeing that the Bill through all the stages as early as possible.

Several other members expressed themselves in favour of adjournment.

Mr. T. M. Guido opposed the adjournment motion.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil observed that much as he wished that members should have some more time to go through the Bill, he would point out that there were many practical difficulties in their way unless they proceeded with the Bill. As the feeling of the House, however was for adjournment, and as he had no desire to stifle opposition or to suppress free expression of opinion, he would accept the adjournment motion.

The adjournment motion was carried.

TITLES MUST GO

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, then moved:—

"This Council is of opinion that the conferring of any titles of honour or titular distinctions on any person in the Province by His Majesty or the Governor-General be discontinued".

In a well-reasoned speech, the Premier pointed out how public life in India was demoralised on account of these titles. He emphasised that his objection to titles was not because they were conferred by a foreign government. They would not be less objectionable if they were conferred by any Indian Government. They did not want these artificial distinctions in the society which they wanted to usher in, in this country. Even those who did not agree with the Congress goal of Complete Independence but stood for Dominion Status could see that the Dominions too had recommended that this practice be discontinued. They all saw what an amount of energy was being wasted by individuals in their hankering after titles, in waiting upon officials year in and year out. And those people who got a title considered themselves bound in future to stand by their patrons, irrespective of other considerations. He was inclined to the view that to some extent this practice had contributed to the continuation of the British rule in India.

QUESTION OF MERIT

If there were some honourable men who were rightly honoured, as was pointed out by some members in the Lower House, he would say that they were only exceptions and not the rule. They did not wish that any classes should be created amongst the people, that any status should be bestowed on them, which by merit was not theirs

Dr. P. G. Solanki speaking on the resolution agreed that people wasted their energy in running after titles though they knew that they did not deserve them. But he would point out that after all this was a mundane world and they were not all of them saints. He said he neither supported nor opposed the resolution, but only spoke on it. He desired that men of merit and service should be singled out for these honours.

LIBERAL SUPPORT

Dr. G. S. Mahajani (Poona, Liberal) said that he and his Party stood against this demoralising aspect of the conferring of titles just as the Premier and his Party did. He supported the resolution and quoted an author, who obviously referring to India said that the distribution of titles was raised to a Fine Art "as a means of changing opinion or methods of behaviour", which the Government think inconvenient.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia spoke on the resolution without either supporting or opposing it. He said that people should accept reward for any good service they had done.

Mr. N. S. Desai and Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the resolution.

KHER'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher in reply said that they had always respect for those who had rendered great services. Their opposition to the practice of conferring titles was because it led to demoralisation and corruption. In a society which was homogeneous it was difficult to find out the true and intrinsic merit of a man; they could imagine how much more difficult it would be in a country like India. Was it right that the assessment of the value of people should be left in the hands of a small group of people, whether white or brown?

The resolution was carried. Only two members who did not participate in the discussion were heard crying "no", when the motion was put to vote.

The House then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), when the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, will be taken up.

FUTURE OF HUMAN LIBERTY

Democracy Will Sweep Away Dictatorships, Says Welsh Wizard

CAP DANTIBES, Jan. 24.

Interviewed on the occasion of his golden wedding, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the future of human liberty for many generations depended on what Britain, France and the United States did now on parallel lines.

Fascism as extolled by Sgr. Mussolini, Nazism as practised by Herr Hitler, and Bolshevism is exploited by M. Stalin had not revealed to him any fundamental differences Sgr. Mussolini was perhaps the most skilful bluffer in Europe to-day and had done it with the poorest cards, but the real cards were in the hands of the Democratic Powers, who, when the right time came, would make a clean sweep of the table.

He declared that the heart of France was sound and the nation was thoroughly solvent and possessed the best army in the world. —Reuter.

LORD GISBOROUGH DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The death has occurred of Lord Gisborough.—Reuter.

LONDON.—The Death has occurred of Admiral Sir Allan Everett.—Reuter.

SPEAKER EXPRESSES REGRET

Punjab M.L.A. Stopped By Constable Outside Assembly

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Replying to a short notice question in the Punjab Assembly today the Finance Minister stated that Gurumukh Singh, a repatriate from the Andamans, had been on hunger-strike in the Multan Jail since November 20. His weight before the hunger-strike was 134 pounds and after the hunger-strike, 122 pounds. His present state of health was fair.

Supplementary questions elicited the information that his present diet consisted of four pounds of milk, four ounces of sugar and three eggs.

Government further stated that they did not intend to release any of the six conspiracy case prisoners still in jail, five of whom were undergoing transportation for life.

Replying to questions as regards the release of Hansraj "Wireless," Government expressed willingness to recommend for the same if the Sind Government made any such request.

At the outset Mr. Hari Singh brought to the notice of the Chair an incident when Mr. Harjab Singh, a member, was stopped by a police constable outside the Chamber yesterday while coming to attend it and questioned.

The Speaker expressed regret for the same and stated that steps would be taken to stop a recurrence of the same.—United Press.

GOVIND DAS' APPEAL TO INDIAN TRADERS

Strengthen Boycott Of Zanzibar Cloves

BOMBAY, January 24.

"The question of Zanzibar is not of Zanzibar alone, but it is a question which is linked up with the entire Colonial problem. If we win—and we are sure to win—we create a voice for ourselves in all the Colonial matters."

Thus declared Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central), who returned after two months' tour of South and East Africa, in the course of an exclusive interview with the "United Press", before he left Bombay.

Continuing he made an impassioned appeal to his countrymen not to make use of the cloves, either for the betels or for any other purpose, as that would prove the greatest factor which would help in exterminating the Zanzibar cloves from India and strengthening the boycott.

"I appeal to my Indian traders in Bombay and elsewhere in India to continue their boycott of cloves most vigorously. The Zanzibar Indian traders are sacrificing their all and are continuing their struggle with a determined resolve. Their main support is in their belief that they will be supported in their fight by their brethren in India.

"It is the moral duty of the Indian trader to support his countrymen's struggle overseas."—United Press.

Paralysis Epidemic In Victoria

MELBOURNE, January 24.

Hitherto, there have been 1,700 cases of infantile paralysis in Victoria.

Since the outbreak of the epidemic, 88 deaths have occurred.—Reuter.

Weapons Seized From Czar Secret Depots

PARIS, January 24.

The total weapons seized in Police raids on the Czar Street depots is estimated by "Le Matin" as 16 machine-guns, 250 repeating rifles, 400 rifles, 100 revolvers, 80,000 hand grenades, 350,000 cartridges and 175 kilograms of explosives as also quantities of telephone wires, electrical equipment and stretchers.—Reuter.

Bruno Mussolini Takes Off For Brazil

ROME, January 24.

Sgr. Bruno Mussolini took off for Brazil at 6-25 (G. M. T.).

Bruno was accompanied by the famous airmen Captain Moscatelli and Colonel Biseo. All the three have separate machines carrying altogether 15 men, including radio telegraphists and reserve pilots.

The object of the flight is to establish speed records.—Reuter.

United Palestine Appeal

Fascists Responsible For Creating Trouble

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

An attack on "the Fascist leaders who are heedless of world opinion" was made by Mr. Ickes at the National Conference for the United Palestine appeal.

He said, "The nations which have denied freedom of thought and speech at home and cruelly discriminate against their own citizens because of their race, religion and political faith, have not been conspicuously good towards their neighbours and abroad. It is not altogether an accident that Fascist leaders who are unaccustomed to defend their own actions at home should be heedless of world opinion."

He added that it was only when they despair that men yield their liberty to the dictatorship of the right or left in exchange for the illusion of living contented. The danger to Democracy lay in the growing concentration of economic power over other peoples' labour and lives and of wealth in the hands of a small autocratic class.

Rebel Ships Bombard Valencia

BARCELONA. Jan. 24.

The Ministry of National Defence states that five insurgent warships, two of which were Italian destroyers under Spanish names, fired 14 shells on Valencia causing little damage.

Two Government 'planes successfully raided Ceuta dropping a number of heavy bombs on the shore batteries and the quayside where Moorish troops were embarking for Algeciras.—Reuter.

Women And Children Killed

SALAMANCA. Jan. 24.

It is officially stated that seven were killed and twenty wounded during the Government air raid on Seville.

An earlier Paris message quoting a Seville broadcast stated that eleven children, three women and ten men had been killed in the air raid.—Reuter.

French Ship Searched

LONDON, January 24.

The Radio station has received a message from the French ship "Prado" saying: "We have been stopped and searched by a warship which is ordering us to follow her. We are now eight miles off Palamos on southwest course".—Reuter.

Futile Indian Opposition

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

A report from Kenya indicates that the Transport Ordinance Bill, the provisions of which were objected to by the Indians as controlling the forms of transport such as country boats which are run by them thus affecting their trade, has been passed with minor amendments.

It is not known whether these amendments meet the objections of the Indians in Kenya but the Government of India have received no further representation from them.

The Kenya Draft Order-in-Council against which there had been considerable agitation by the Indians, has not yet been published. It is surmised that the Order-in-Council will define the limits of Highlands in Kenya. It is felt that it will have no direct bearing on administrative practice whereby highlands have been reserved for the Europeans.—United Press.

Congress Won't Drift Into Federation Trap

SUBHAS TALKS TO PRESSMEN

President-Elect Welcomes Jawahar-Jinnah Communal Talk Move

CALCUTTA, January 24.

In a Press interview, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose reiterated the Congress opposition to Federation and welcomed any possibility of conversations being started between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for a communal settlement.

Mr. Bose had about an hour's talk with them, in which he replied to questions relating to the attitude of the British people towards India, the Federal scheme, the Detenu Problem, the Jinnah-Jawaharlal talks on the communal problem, etc.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA

When asked about his impression of the British people's attitude towards India Mr. Bose said he found a great deal of ignorance in Great Britain about Indian affairs. Nevertheless, he found among a section of the British public interest in and sympathy for India's struggle for independence. But it did not appear to him that this section had much influence with the ruling classes. Mr. Bose had the impression that even outstanding politicians were not well-informed about Indian affairs. The information that they had usually came from official sources or from correspondents of British newspapers in India, who did not always represent true facts of the situation.

Asked for his opinion of the Bengal Government's action in dealing with the Detenu problem, Mr. Bose said while he was glad some steps had been taken in the direction of releasing detenus. He must say that what the Government had done uptil now fell far short of public expectation. He added: "We shall of course continue the agitation to secure the release not only of detenus, but all political prisoners. But what steps we would actually take will be determined only after I have met Mahatmaji, members of the Working Committee and my colleagues in Bengal.

COMMUNAL TALK WELCOMED

Being pressed to offer his comments on the proposed Jinnah-Jawaharlal talks Mr. Bose said he was not in a position at the present moment to enter into the merits of the Jinnah-Prasad formula, whereon the proposed talks between Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah would be conducted. Nevertheless, he would like to say quite clearly that he would welcome discussions between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah for a communal settlement, which might lead to some favourable results and he believed that was also the view of the public.

Referring to the question of Federation and Congress attitude towards it, Mr. Bose said that he did not know what the Congress decision would be but personally he was of the opinion that Congress may have to resort to all possible methods within the limits of non-violent non-co-operation to frustrate the Federal scheme. The attitude of British statesmen towards India appeared to him to be that they wanted a quiet time in India. They seemed to think that if somehow the Federal part of the constitution could be put into operation, they could satisfy themselves that the Indian problem had been solved once and for all.

NO DRIFTING

In his speeches, Press interviews and private conversations in England, he had made it perfectly clear that there was no possibility of the Congress drifting towards the policy of accepting Federation, as it did in the matter of accepting of office.

Discussing the Federal issue, Mr. Bose said that he was not opposed to the idea of Federation in principle, because he believed that the Constitution of India would ultimately have to be that of a Federal Republic, but he was opposed to the Federal scheme as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.

ILL-INFORMED

Detailing his impressions of British public opinion on the workings of the Congress Ministries, Mr. Bose said British publicmen seemed to be satisfied with the attitude and work of Congress Ministries. They did not make any secret of the fact that they apprehended friction between Governors and Ministers. There again, Mr. Bose had to point out to them that though on the surface there appeared to be smooth working there was in reality a certain amount of friction varying from Province to Province between the Congress Ministers on the one side and the Governors and Higher Services on the other. Mr. Bose further pointed out to them that there was every possibility of this friction leading to a crisis at any moment. There was no doubt that Congress Ministries would not continue in office unless they felt that they were doing something substantial for the benefit of the country.

Concluding Mr. Bose said that there was no apprehension that Congress Ministries were being gradually hypnotised by bureaucracy.

FAR EAST.

Making a passing reference to the situation in the Far East, 'vis-a-vis' the attitude of European countries Mr. Bose said that England and France naturally would be on the side of China, while Italy and Germany would favour Japan.

Mr. Bose concluded his talks paying a tribute to Mr. De Valera, who he said, was always very sympathetic to Indian aspirations.

The President-elect as at present arranged leaves for Wardha on February 1, reaching there the next day in order to attend the Working Committee meeting.—A. P.

Crowds Throng Calcutta Aerodrome

CALCUTTA: Jan. 24.

A rousing reception, reserved only for conquering heroes, was accorded to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the 51st Session of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival this morning at the Dum Dum Aerodrome after a brief sojourn on the Continent.

The 'plane made a perfect landing after 11 a.m. and Mr. Bose emerged with his countenance beaming with smiles.

He appeared to be in the pink of health despite the strain of long and continuous journey.

After meeting his family members he came forward to meet his Congress colleagues and other friends and acknowledged their good wishes and greetings.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Zafrullah Holds Preliminary Conversations

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan had preliminary conversations with Sir David Meek and Mr. Pillai at India House.

These will be continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday and they will be resuming negotiations with the British Delegation at the Board of Trade on Thursday.—Reuter.

"Prado" Resumes Her Course

MARSEILLES, Jan. 24.

"Prado" has resumed her course, escorted by a French warship. All is well.—Reuter.

Reichstag To Meet On Jan. 30.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.

Herr Hitler has summoned a meeting of the Reichstag for the morning of January 30.

It is believed that the meeting will deal exclusively with domestic politics and occasion no surprises. —Reuter.

Roosevelt's Message To Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

White House announces that President Roosevelt's naval message is not ready and will not be sent to the Congress until the end of the week or beginning of the next.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 FOR BANNING PROCESSION

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on Munshi Ahmad Din, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party and Mr. Tikaramsukhan, Secretary, Punjab Political Prisoners Release Committee prohibiting them from leading a procession to-day to the Assembly chambers. The order will remain in force for one week.

Students from a number of colleges have deserted their classroom and have assembled outside the Mori Gate to participate in the procession in defiance of the District Magistrate's order. Policemen armed with lathi are posted at all approaches to the Assembly Chamber.—A.P

Royal Reception At Jodhpur

JODHPUR: Jan. 24.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here safely at 7-45 p.m. last evening. A large crowd awaited his arrival outside the Aerodrome.

The Inspector-General of Police and a large number of Sub-Inspectors, Constables and Mounted Police were present at the Aerodrome. No one, including representatives of the Press, was allowed to enter the Aerodrome.

On coming out of the aerodrome Mr. Bose alighted from his car and was profusely garlanded with cries of "Subhaski Jai." He drove immediately to Girtikot where a crowd of 20,000 had gathered to greet him.

Three addresses were presented to him, one by the Jodhpur Congress Committee, read by Mr. Purushotam Ayar, drawing Mr. Bose's attention to the needs of the State in respect of education and hygiene. It appealed for consideration of the problem of the State at Haripura.—A.P.

Stock Exchange Members Called Upon To Disclose Particulars Of Open Business

Board Takes New Decision

The Native and Share Brokers' Association has issued the following notices:—

All members are hereby informed that with a view to get realisation of the present situation and to get over the next settlement, the Board has resolved that all transactions for February Settlement in Tata Steel Dfds. and Ordinary Shares must be filled on Clearing House Form No. 1, 2, 2A, must send in closed envelopes before 12 noon on 26th January.

A list of business open for clients showing total purchases and sales must be also sent without names. It must be also disclosed the actual number of shares intended for delivery with numbers and those brought over from the last settlement before Friday the 28th instant. Those members who do not possess the necessary information must get it from their respective clients either through telegrams or telephones. All these particulars will be kept entirely secret by the President.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Will Close On

TO-MORROW, 26TH JANUARY.

Joint Electorates In Muslim Interests

Chagla On Leaguers' Assembly Walk-Out

CONGRESS MINISTRY STANDS FOR JOINT RESPONSIBILITY: DEHLAVI'S INTERPRETATION REFUTED

"I fail to see what right the Musiim League Party has to coerce the Muslims of a particular constituency to accept separate electorates although they are of the opinion that joint electorates are the best for them," said Mr. M. C. Chagla, in the course of an interview to a "Chronicle" representative. He regretted the decision of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly to stage a walk-out with regard to the Local Boards' Bill.

LONGSTANDING ISSUE

"The issue of the joint and separate electorates," Mr. Chagla said, "has been before the country for a considerable time now."

Continuing he said: "Many of us strongly believe that the greatest obstacle in the way of the Hindu-Muslim Unity and of national solidarity is the establishment of separate electorates. We also feel that in the interests of the Muslim community itself, separate electorates should be done away with, as they are extremely prejudicial to the interests of a minority community.

"But however strong our views, however passionate our desire to see joint electorates established, I would be the last person to suggest that the Muslims should be coerced into accepting joint electorates against their wish.

ATTITUDE OF COERCION

"Civilised people convert their opponents; they do not coerce them. But I am afraid that the attitude of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly is the attitude of coercion. They wish to coerce those, who believe in joint electorates into accepting separate electorates whether they like it or not.

"Nothing more democratic could have been imagined than the provision in the Bill that each constituency should determine by a referendum whether it wishes to have joint electorates or not.

"It is open to the Muslim League by propaganda or otherwise to convince the Muslims all over the Presidency that joint electorates are an evil thing and a blandishment held out by the Hindus. But if they fail in succeeding and notwithstanding all their efforts, some Muslims still remain of the opinion that they want joint electorates. Why should they not have the power of voting in a mixed electorate under the provision of the Bill. I cannot understand how any person who believes in democratic principles can oppose the provisions of the Bill, as introduced by the Government."

MUSLIM MINISTER ISSUE

With regard to the statement issued by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi in connection with the appointment of a Muslim Minister, he observed: "The Governor is enjoined to select those persons as Ministers, in consultation with the person, who is most likely to command a stable majority, who will be best in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. Therefore, the Ministry, as a whole, has to command the confidence of the Legislature."

"My friend Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi says", Mr. Chagla added, reading some extracts from his statement, "that the Governor is required by law to make sure that in the formation of a Ministry by the Leader of the majority party in the Legislatures, a representative of the important minority is included in the Ministry *provided he commands a following of the representatives of his community in the House.*"

"Where does Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi", Mr. Chagla asked, "get this proviso, which I have put in italics?

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry as a whole has to command the confidence of the Legislature. It is extravagant to suggest that each member of the Ministry has to command the confidence of some particular section of the House, from which he has been selected.

"Further it is the duty of the Governor to foster a sense of joint responsibility among his Ministers.

NOVEL SUGGESTION

"It would be indeed something novel in the history of Parliamentary Government, if a party, which has a clear majority in the Legislature, should select a Minister from the Opposition, when the Party and the Opposition are still at daggers drawn.

"I can understand a Coalition; but the Congress Ministry is not a Coalition Ministry and the Congress Ministry is perfectly within its rights on insisting that any member of the Legislature, who wishes to join the Ministry, must subscribe to its Legislative programme. I therefore, think that the Governor was acting perfectly constitutionally in appointing Mr. Nurie as a Muslim Minister in the Congress Ministry.

SURPRISING INTERPRETATION

"But Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi is a lawyer, was a Minister of Government and has also acted as the Speaker of the Assembly. With all his experience and ability, I am frankly surprised at the construction he has put upon the Instrument of Instructions directing the Governor as to how he should select his Ministry.

ONLY WAY

"I am afraid that Sir A. M. K Dehlavi and all of us Muslims in the Bombay Presidency have got to get reconciled to two unalterable facts: firstly, that the Muslims are in a minority in the Bombay Presidency and, secondly, responsible Government means the rule of the majority. Whether that majority is a political or a communal majority lies in our hands.

"Of course, we can say that we do not believe in responsible Government and we would rather have an irresponsible Executive nominated by the Governor, in which case we could get such Muslims as we liked in the Ministry.

"But I thought that the Muslim League was as strongly committed to the ideal of democratic responsible Government as the Congress and it is very ironical that views should be expressed by the Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly, which cut at the very root of the most elementary principles of Parliamentary Government," concluded Mr Chagla.

WHY NOT PREVENT THAT "MORNING AFTER" FEELING?

Trying to drug away a "morning after" feeling is like slamming the stable door after the horse has bolted. Also, it is likely to be as damaging to the system as a very vicious slam would be to the stable door.

The more sensible idea is to prevent the 'morning after" feeling by taking a glassful of bubbling Andrews Liver Salt before going to bed and another first thing in the morning. In this way the cause of the upset is removed normally, which is far preferable to countering the effect with drastic drugs.

Why Andrews Liver Salt should be so effective will be readily understood. It corrects the acidity in the stomach created by even the slightest excess. The carbon dioxide it forms settles the stomach and soothes the bowel linings. Its action on the liver is to promote the free functioning of this most important organ in the digestive system. In the intestines Andrews, working by the natural law known as *osmosis*, induces a temporary increase in the water content, followed by the free, gentle elimination of body waste and the poisons that accumulate as the result of excesses. All tendency towards heaviness and headache is removed, and what would have been a "morning after" feeling is banished. Andrews Liver Salt, the largest selling effervescing salt in the world, is available from all Chemists and Stores.

NO HILL EXODUS FOR C. P. GOVT.

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

The Associated Press understands that the Government have decided to discontinue the hill exodus to Pachmarhi.

Till now the Government used to move to Pachmarhi twice a year, in summer for four months from April and one and a half months from the middle of September. It is learnt that the position will now be that the Ministers, Secretaries and Heads of different Departments who might desire to proceed to the hill station for a change, during the hot season, will do so at their own expense.—not at State expense. Departmental Heads will have to bear the expense of their staff moving up along with them.—A.P.

Lothian Pleads For Giving Trial To Federation

(Continued from Page 1.)

mutual discussion, on India from England.

OUTCOME OF COMPROMISE

Personally, I agree and have always agreed with many of these criticisms. The Act is the outcome of a compromise between many conflicting elements and it had to be passed through a predominantly Conservative Parliament. But there is, I feel, a very general misapprehension in India as to the rigidity of the constitution. So far from its being rigid and unalterable except by Parliament it is in fact very flexible and fluid.

PRINCES & FEDERATION

Lord Lothian adds:—

"Undoubtedly the most difficult part of the scheme is an attempt to 'marry' Democratic British India and Feudal princedoms in a single Federation. There are conflicting opinions as to whether the votes of the princes' nominees will be at the disposal of the Viceroy as die-hards in England hoped, or at the disposal of the Congress as others think or will be cast for good administration and anti-demagogic recklessness or be divided and scattered. But two things, I think are clear. On the one hand, there are very strong arguments against the common proposal that British India should federate first, and that the States should be left to come in with representation proportionate to their population, when they become democratic.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNITY

The greatest single advantage which India enjoys to-day is its constitutional unity. This unity derives from the fact that the ultimate responsibility both in British India and in the States has rested in the same person—the Viceroy. A federation of British India alone would begin to impair this unity, because British India would be governed on the advice of Ministers responsible to the Legislature while paramountcy in Indian India would be exercised in responsibility to the Secretary of State. But what is more important, if organic unity of India, which is the very basis of the Federal Act, is allowed to disappear is that separatist influences will inevitably begin to operate and nobody can tell, where they will end. Arguments, which were circulating round the Round Table Conference will revive that the bigger States would do better to keep away from too close contact with British India going to the left, that they could introduce a moderate degree of democracy, which will satisfy their people and cut away the main case for paramountcy and that, they can then form themselves into a loose association, which will negotiate on equal terms with British India. But all history shows that the voluntary union of separate sovereignties has always been the rarest of accomplishments, that history in Europe is a tragic lesson that cultural unity is no substitute for constitutional unity and to allow separate sovereignties to arise however friendly they may be at first, is to create divisions, which will lead to inflammation of other latent difference and in the end to violence and war, because there is no authority, which can consider and legislate for the country as a whole.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

The United States does not to-day regret the price that Abraham Lincoln asked her to pay in order that the United States might remain a Federal Union and not become an Anarchy, like the distracted Europe to-day. I am utterly convinced in my own mind, that considerable degree of anomaly is a price, which the India of future will recognise to have been well worth paying, to ensure that she starts on her career of national self-government as a constitutional and organic whole.

"This seems to me to be all the more true inasmuch as the movement for constitutional government inside the States is steadily growing and the main objection to the Federal Constitution will disappear, when it reaches fruition. Political thinking is rapidly increasing in States, because of what is happening in British India It is inevitable that in due time, basic civil liberties will have to be statutorily established there, for example, the right of "habeas corpus", freedom of speech as long as it is not directed to violence and freedom of political association.

LIKE CONSTITUTIONAL RULERS

And it is also inevitable that as political consciousness grows princes, like the monarchs of Europe, will more and more have to assume the position of constitutional rulers representing the community as a whole, above politics, fountain of honour, as the only alternative to becoming object of party abuse, if they take sides or of revolutionary conspiracy, if they attempt to maintain personal rule. Paramountcy certainly, cannot be interpreted to mean that Great Britain has the duty of supporting a ruler in denying to his own subjects the very rights which have been established by the authority of Parliament throughout British India. How long this will take, I cannot attempt to predict, but there is at least some case for the view that federation will make this process more smooth and less violent than it may otherwise become.

"The relationship established by the Act between British India and the States is, therefore, not nearly so inflexible as is commonly believed. Not only have the princes no effective veto on the development of the constitution itself, except as it affects the autonomy of their own States, but when the movement for responsible institutions in the States is reached fruition, it will automatically remove the principal objections now raised to an All-India Federation and will eventually make possible the removal by consent of other anomalies in the Act.

VICEROY'S SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

"It is exactly the same with the multitudinous safeguarding power and the special responsibilities in the hands of the Viceroy. Anxieties on this account are, I believe, mainly due to the failure to realise that the Federal system like the provincial system rests, not on the old system of diarchy, but on the principle of responsible government. This means the initiative over the whole field of Federal Government except in Defence and Foreign affairs, will pass to the Ministry and unless all experience elsewhere is falsified the responsibility will pass steadily to legislature for the reason that where there is a clear-cut majority prepared to accept the responsibility for the consequences of its policy, the Viceroy unless, he can obtain the backing of public opinion, as he probably could, in case of any party attack on the legislature minority rights, will more and more have to accept the advice of his responsible ministers rather than provoke a crisis from which there is no easy exit. Even in the field of Defence, and Foreign Affairs, there will be no arbitrary decision for the reason that no Viceroy will wish to certify military budget, but will inevitably do his best to reach an agreement with his ministry as to what the Foreign and Defence Policy of India should be, as the outcome of the revelation of all those facts about both, which can be disclosed in the secrecy of the Cabinet, but not across the floor of the House. For no Defence policy can be effective, which does not command the loyal co-operation of public opinion and administrative machine.

CONGRESS LEAD.

"By reason of the indirect system of election, it seems certain that because it has a majority in seven provinces, the Congress will gain a majority of British Indian seats, which will give it a leading place in the ministry though Muslims will also have their third. And it is the supreme virtue of the system of responsible Government that, while it makes inevitable the transference of power and responsibility, it does so gradually as experience of the problems of Government increases and without the need of any general violent or non-violent revolutionary action and that gradualness, considering the tremendous responsibilities, both internal and external, which rests on the Government of India, is, I suggest a good thing in the best interests of India itself. The fact that the ultimate driving power behind the constitution will be 35 million voters of British India is a guarantee that the voice and interests of the villager and the industrial poor won't be ignored.

Finally even the text of the constitution will not prove unalterable in such matters as the substitution of direct election for indirect. Once a responsible Cabinet has assumed office and proved its capacity to provide good Government for India the Convention, which has long existed in the case of dominions, will tend to become operative in the case of India also. Alterations in the constitution, which a responsible ministry and legislature think necessary, as representing the general consent of the main elements of the people, will be passed without serious opposition in parliament.

'A FAIT ACCOMPLI'

"Whatever other objections to the new constitution there may be I think it is clear that extreme rigidity and lack of capacity of growth, both by convention and by revision is not one of them. On the other hand, there is no use in my pretending that the British Parliament will easily be brought to reopen a general discussion about the act, before it comes into operation. In their view, the Act is the outcome of more than five years continual discussion and deliberation in the R. T. C. and elsewhere. It contains, as I have pointed out, far greater elements for evolution within itself than are usually recognised. The Parliament, which is to-day so pre-occupied with a threatening international situation, that it has little time for domestic reform at home, will certainly feel that, if the Act has to be considered, the time for reconsideration will be after and not before the experience has proved the defects in the Act in practical working. for the key to the whole problem, as I see it, is the principle of responsibility whereupon the constitution itself rests.

KEY TO PROBLEM

No party leader can understand the real nature of All-India Government until responsibility for it and for the consequences of policies adopted rests upon his shoulders. The reason why provincial autonomy is working so much more smoothly than so many expected is, because the main responsibility for provincial Government has been transferred from the Governors and the Civil Service to Ministers and Legislatures. It will be the same at the centre. The only way of providing that the Congress and other parties can produce experienced and able administrators necessary to carry successfully the tremendous double burden of Provincial and Central Governments is test of practice. In the long run, it is impossible to escape proof by results. If the legislatures not only assume responsibility, both for All-India and for Provincial Government, but prove to the Indian public opinion that they command the confidence of the country and that they are capable of handling successfully the primary tasks of Government nothing can prevent more and more power passing steadily into their hands.—A. P.

MAHATMA STILL REQUIRES REST

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 24.

Dr. B. C. Roy has examined Mahatma Gandhi. He opines that Mahatmaji is much better than in Calcutta.

The doctor states that there are fluctuations in Mahatma's blood pressure. He gets fatigued after talking. He still requires rest.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AND DETENU PROBLEM

Dr. B. C. Roy and the Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarker had discussions with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon for two hours. Mr. G. D. Birla was also present.

Interviewed Mr. Sarker said that he had sought Mahatmaji's advice on certain Bengal problems. He would be visiting Bengal after Haripura Congress session.

Dr. Roy, Mr. Sarker and Mr. Birla will leave to-morrow for Calcutta.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Madras Premier, passed through Wardha on Monday 'en route' to Madras.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, arrived here this morning. He leaves to-morrow for Betul where he will spend a week in villages.

The Hon. Mr Gole, Revenue Minister of the Central Provinces, will arrive here on January 27 to meet Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

PARTICIPATION IN C. D. NO BAR FOR GUN LICENSE

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

It is learnt that participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement will no longer be a bar in the matter of the grant of gun licenses.

The Government are understood to have asked the District authorities to consider such applications on their merits and see that licenses are not refused on the ground that the applicant had participated in the last Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

C. P. Premier And Riot Inquiry

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Premier, Dr. Khare, who returned to Nagpur this morning, will be leaving for Jubbulpore early to-morrow to resume the enquiry into the causes of the disturbances that occurred there in October last on the occasion of the Dashera festival.

It is expected that the inquiry will continue for seven days.—A.P.

Tennyson's Set Huge Task For Madras

Home Team Requires 61 To Save Follow On

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Lord Tennyson gave his side exactly an hour's further batting this morning before applying closure at 448 for eight. This total was equal to previous highest made by the tourists, namely 448 for nine (declared) at Patiala.

All the three wickets that fell this morning were caught behind wicket, two by Johnstone at first slip and one by the wicket-keeper. Both catches of Johnstone were excellently taken.

Tennyson left at 394 being caught off McIver, whose four wickets hitherto had cost him 22 runs each. Tennyson changed the batting order and sent in Wellard next, apparently to accelerate the pace of scoring. With a hit to cover boundary, Wellard sent up 400 of the innings in 330 minutes and was then caught at wicket (401/7). At 417, Gopalan came on with a new ball and got his first and only wicket of the innings at 435 when Pope was caught off him in slips. Pope after being missed at five had given a stylish display in innings lasting 135 minutes, his chief hits being a six and seven fours. McCorkell and Peebles had taken the score to 448 for eight when at noon Tennyson called the batsmen in.

The English innings lasted 375 minutes.

MADRAS' 1ST INNINGS.

Madras lost three wickets in 25 minutes, when they went in at 12/25.

Johnstone and Bhadradri were the opening pair. Johnstone hit Wellard for two and four in his first over but in Wellard's second over, Gibb took a marvellous one-handed catch in the slips. Gibb rolled over after catching the ball and it was only after the leg umpire (after being asked by the other umpire) had signalled him out that Johnstone left (10/1). Ramaswami, another left-hander, joined Bhadradri and 30 went up in 25 minutes. Wellard then shattered Bhadradri's wicket in his fourth over (31/2). At this total, Pope replaced Edrich and Wellard taking an easy catch at forward short off new bowler the third wicket fell at 41. At this stage, adjournment was made for lunch.

Smith owing to an injured ankle was seen limping. Tennyson, therefore, fielded at cover and Gibb in slips.

100 IN 95 MINUTES.

Madras continued to do badly on the resumption of play and lost three more wickets in about an hour. Ramsingh accompanied Reed to the crease and helped to add 46 runs for the fourth wicket, and both Reed and Ramsingh then left at 87.

Fifty was the result of 44 minutes play. Then Tennyson placed two short legs and with himself at forward mid-off and Yardley at forward mid-on, completed a close semi-circle round Ramsingh. Undeterred, Ramsingh played Wellard down firmly though hardly attempting to scare the fielders away. Reed, however, had a stinging hook off Pope nearly knocking Gibb at short-leg at the other end. Gibb immediately removed himself from that silly position and Wellard replaced him. The third change was Peter Smith for Pope. The slow bowler broke up the partnership. McCorkell taking a smart catch at the wicket (87/4). McCorkell taking another brilliant catch soon afterwards Ramsingh too left at the same score. Ward, the next batsman introduced more vigour into the game and with a four to the fine leg sent up 100 after 85 minutes play. At 105, Robins left being bowled by Smith and Gopalan joined Ward to complete a hard-hitting combination who knocked the bowling about a bit for some time.

Gopalan drove finely hitting five times to the boundary (once of consecutive balls from Peebles) in 20 minutes and catching up with Ward, who had had 11 runs lead over him.

At tea, the total was 163 for six wickets, Ward (not out) 32. Gopalan (not out) 29.

WARD-GOPALAN PARTNERSHIP

The Ward-Gopalan partnership was not broken until they had put on 119 runs for the seventh wicket. Ward cut Edrich twice to the boundary in his first over and with another four and three reached his 50 in 90 minutes. This score though not as brilliant as that of Gopalan was more solid and absolutely flawless and included six hits to the boundary.

At 204, Tennyson reverted to the Pope-Wellard attack once more with the new ball. Straight driving Pope's first ball to the boundary Gopalan brought his own 50 on the board and completed a hundred of the partnership.

Superb driving and sound defence had marked Gopalan's game so far. There were eight hits to the boundary in his 50 which he scored in 69 minutes. Except for a difficult chance in the slips, rather early which a more active man than Pope might have taken, Gopalan had batted faultlessly facing both fast and slow bowling with confidence. Ward eventually cut a ball from Pope into his wicket and left at 224. Ward was batting altogether for just over two hours and hit seven fours. Parthasarathy joined Gopalan and helped him play out time.

Madras now requires 61 runs to save a follow on.

Scores:—

TENNYSON'S (1st Innings)	
Parks, b McIver	53
Edrich, l.b.w., b McIver	1
Hardstaff, c Gopalan, b Parthasarathi	213
Yardley, c Ward, b Ramaswar	39
Gibb, b McIver	13
Pope, c Johnstone, b Gopalan	89
Tennyson, c Johnstone, b McIver	5
Wellard, c Ward, b Parthasarathi	4
McCorkell (not out)	12
Peebles (not out)	8
Extras	11
Total (for eight wickets declared)	448

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gopalan	31	7	81	1
McIver	23	2	102	4
Parthasarathy	31	3	79	2
Ramsingh	14	1	59	0
Robins	5	0	35	0
Johnstone	8	1	25	0
Ramaswamy	13	0	56	1

MADRAS (1st Innings)	
C. P. Johnstone c. Gibb b. Wellard	8
Bhadradri b. Wellard	14
Ramaswamy c. Wellard b. Pope	18
Reed c. McCorkell b. Smith	23
Ramsingh c. McCorkell b. Pope	21
Robins b. Smith	7
Ward b. Pope	66
Gopalan not out	60
Parthasarathy not out	4
Extras	14
Total (for seven wickets)	237

LEAGUE HAS GONE TOO FAR

Hasrat Mohani On Dismembering Of Husseinbhoy

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, an ex-President of the All-India Muslim League, has commented on the resignation-removal controversy between Mr. Hoosseinbhoy Lalljee and the Muslim League, as follows:—

"Hoosseinbhoy Lalljee is a prominent leader of our community and we cannot afford to lose his co-operation, good-will and mature advice. I sincerely hope, in or outside the League, he would serve his community and country with equal, rather great zeal.

"After all, I think, the League has gone too far in removing his name from the membership."—United Press.

PHILOSOPHY FOR MODERN WORLD

(Continued from Page 6.)

thing substantial in this behalf, I would suggest that the British Institute of Philosophy, of which he is the head, may take up the task, nay, the duty, of formulating it, without delay; for as he himself has said, the world needs it more than anything else, is indeed, in grievous danger of perishing for want of it. If, in the meanwhile, he would care to have some information as to what the ancient Indian Synthesis is like, I shall be glad to be of service, by sending him some printed literature on the subject.

A tramp paused outside a large house, and as he did so another of his kind came shuffling out of the gate.

"Any luck, mate?" asked the first tramp.

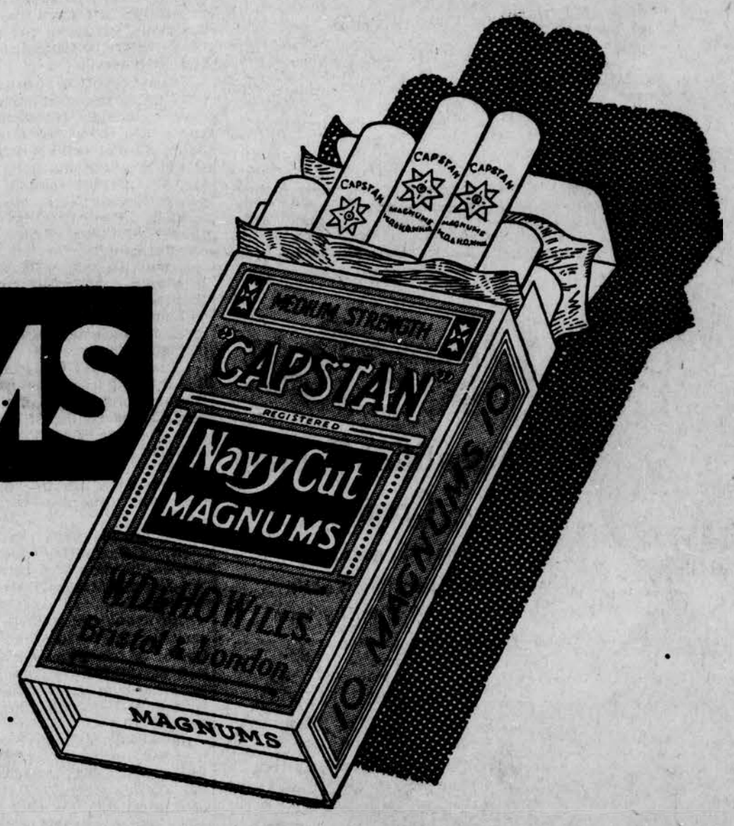
"It ain't no use tryin' there," was the reply. "It's a poverty stricken 'ole. There was a couple o' women tryin' to play on one blinkin' pianner!"

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S

CAPSTAN

MAGNUMS



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

CAP/127

OUR READERS' VIEWS

What The Jagirdars Of Hyderabad Can Do

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Viceroy may come and go, but British Policy remains ever the same under the cloak of paramountcy. This policy is doing incalculable harm to the States. Now the British Government want to entangle the Princes in the Federal trap. The Princes are so helpless that they cannot even raise their voice, against the encroachment on their rights. Take, for instance, the appointment of a Prime Minister—a Ruler of an Indian State cannot even select his own Minister—unless he is approved by the Residency. The problem of paramountcy is a very knotty one and the salvation of Indian Princes lies in the solution of this enigma. The Princes must fight strenuously to retain sovereignty, other privileges and treaty rights; if not, I am afraid they are doomed. Now I appeal to my beloved Sovereign not to take any hasty steps towards accession to Federation. The Indian Princes must know that the National Congress is not detrimental to their progress and prosperity. The Congress only wants that they should establish a democratic Government in their respective States and provide for the welfare and prosperity of their subjects. Is this an unreasonable demand? Some people in Hyderabad boast that they are Jagirdars, but the so-called jagirdars care to do nothing for the political and economic emancipation of the country.

The Jagirs were bestowed upon their fore-fathers primarily for political purposes. Is it not then their moral obligation to save Hyderabad from any such scheme which will not bring any good to it? Rather it is the duty of the Jagirdars to strive hard for making secure the political and economic status of Hyderabad. They are nevertheless leading a life of ease, and with absolutely no care for the country's good. I most humbly request the President of the Jagirdars' Association to organise the Jagirdars and do something tangible for the political and economic uplift of the State. Not only this, but he can do much more in thwarting the Federation. As a President, he must first look to Hyderabad's interest. It is his duty to serve the country conscientiously and express his own views about the Federal scheme and Hyderabad's entry into it. It is fit time for the President to pronounce his judgment. There is a rumour among public that the President will have an interview with Lord Linlithgow. If this is a fact then he must express the true sentiments of the Jagirdar class. It is his first concern to gain the confidence of principal Jagirdars and we are sure the President will try to gain the favour of his own class.

Hyderabad is tired of foreign domination. So try your utmost to save it from entering the Federation.—Yours, etc.

CHARMINAR.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
Jan. 20

The Chari Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is three weeks since the award in the Chari strike was declared and yet there is no change in the strike situation. Attempts that were necessary to return lands to original tenants on strike were made and Messrs. Narayanrao Patil and Namdeo Posha Patil were already informed on the 4th January that out of the 150 acres of land cultivated by new tenants was immediately available to the tenants on strike.

It means out of 700,750 acres of land only 75 to 80 acres of land is not available to the old tenants. Some of this land is cultivated by tenants who had no lands before and Mr. N. N. Patil and other strike leaders admit that it would be injustice to take away the land from them. It is true that there will remain certain land yet unrestored but attempts are being made and will be made to restore the same but in order that the efforts may succeed it is for the tenants on strike to decide whether they should, looking to the terms and spirit of the award, continue to be stubborn.

I also want to bring to your notice that it would be desirable under Clause 3 of the award for the tenants on strike to act up to the award and wait for the return of such lands if they could not be available to-day.

The owners of the lands are inquiring whether they should allow new tenants to cultivate the follow lands.

Though this is the state of affairs since 4th January till to-day tenants on strike or their leaders are not moving.

Now it is left to the tenants on strike and their leaders to decide whether 650 acres of land should be cultivated or not because some 50 acres of land is not available immediately for the old tenants.

In order that new complications be not created by the owners of the lands giving lands to new tenants and it be difficult to unite it. I request the strike leaders and the tenants on strike by this letter to communicate their decision to me at Thana or at the "Rashtra Tej" Office Alibag before 31st January, 1938.

After that the owners of the lands will be free to deal with their lands as they like.—Yours, etc.

DATTATRAYA KASHINATH KUNTE.

Council Hall, Jan. 21.

The Aligarh Vice-Chancellorship

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—8th of October 1927—just a little over a decade ago—was the red-letter day when a Committee of Enquiry, consisting of such eminent educationists as the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Philip Hartogg and Sir George Anderson was appointed by Her Highness the then Chancellor to discover causes which had led to unhappy developments in the Aligarh Muslim University, and was commissioned to propose remedial measures for "the eradication of the canker that was eating into the very vitals" of that cherished national institution.

The actual state of affairs that prevailed in the Aligarh University at the time is accurately pictured in the words noted below:—

"The present discontents are deep and widespread. It is admitted by witnesses almost without exception that the spirit and traditions of Aligarh are fast disappearing, that grave and serious troubles have eaten into the life of the University and there is a fear that the possession of an Aligarh degree once a credential, may become a disability." (Page 3 of the Enquiry Committee's Report).

And later on again—"The life blood of the University is being sapped by factions and intrigue. The Act and its provisions instead of proving themselves a safeguard and a bulwark against irregularity have become a tool and a plaything in the hands of faction. On paper the constitution of University is based on democratic principles, in reality it has been interpreted in such a way as to serve the petty interests of a party." (Page 28 of the Enquiry Committee's Report).

This Committee, in compliance with its terms of reference, made most valuable recommendations, and one of these was that the proposed Special Officer (who under modified conditions now is the Vice-Chancellor) should be appointed on a written contract for a term of three years but that he should "not" be eligible for re-appointment."

It may, therefore, be taken—and that very confidently—for granted that the present Vice-Chancellor will not be seeking a re-appointment in April next, when his term of office expires.

"The National Call" of the 13th instant, publishes the news that Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan is likely to offer himself as a candidate for the Vice-Chancellorship. No news could be more welcome to the Indian Musalmans than, or hearten them up to the same degree as, this piece of information.

The qualifications that the Rahimtoola Committee considered indispensable in a Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University are as follows:—

"He should be a man of high position, and attainments, he should be one who by his integrity and straightforwardness, will be immune from party strife and will thus gain the confidence and respect of all."

Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan not only possesses every one of these gentlemanly attributes; but has already given a practical proof of his fitness for this important office which he held a few years ago and held it with such eminently gratifying success.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that the Aligarh M. U. Court would rise to the fullest height of the occasion and elect Nawab Mohd: Ismail Khan as a Vice-Chancellor of the University.—Yours, etc.,

SAID MOHAMED KHAN MAJOR.

Khurja, Jan. 21.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Unfair Remark

I. B. DESAI takes objection to the following remark of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta during the titles resolution debate: "The title of 'Sardar' was given to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel not by the Congress but by Mr. K. F. Nariman. . . . That title had continued. If anybody did not use the title of "Sardar" from a public platform his fate was doubtful. The correspondent says that "This mean attack deserves to be condemned in the severest terms."

Hindu Temples Management

G. A. N (Shiroda) writes: "Will the Bombay Congress Ministry be pleased to instruct revenue authorities to take a census of all the Hindu temples in their jurisdiction and to report upon their management and, if necessary, to enact legislation on the lines of the Hindu Religious Trusts Act or, if this is not practicable, to specially authorize the revenue authorities to have the accounts checked of the religious institutions coming within their jurisdiction."

B.E.S.T. Trams

T. K. BHAVNAGRI considers the Bombay tram service to be far from best, what with its slow pace, overcrowding, leaking roofs etc. Both efficiency and comforts are lacking in the service. The correspondent suggests that extra trams should be run up to Dadar instead of up to Victoria Gardens only as there is a great congestion of traffic at the latter junction at present.

Tilden At Ahmedabad

G. R. IDNANI writes: "Tilden and his 'troupe' made a very sorry exhibition of their tempers and tennis at Ahmedabad. There can be no two opinions that the public did not get their money's worth.

Bombay Govt. Move For Temple Entry To Harijans

BOMBAY, Monday.

After question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. S. V. Paruleker wished to move the adjournment motion to discuss the action of the Speaker in sending his amendments to Small Holders' Bill to the Governor for his previous consent, though he was not required to do so. Mr. Parulekar further stated that the Speaker had refused to permit the adjournment motion on the ground that it was not a matter of urgent public importance. He considered that the matter was of urgent public importance and hence wanted to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. G. V. Mavlanker stated that Mr. Paruleker had sent in certain amendments to the Small Holders' Bill which he considered required the previous consent of the Governor. The view of Mr. Paruleker was that it was not necessary to get the consent of the Governor and hence he proposed to move an adjournment motion, on that question. Amendments as they came in had to be decided on their individual merits. As a human being it was likely he might err and would not be shy to accept it if he was convinced of it. It was open to Mr. Paruleker to come and discuss and convince him of it. He however, felt that he should not allow the adjournment motion.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister said that taking it for granted that it was but human for the Chair to err, the way in which the question could be raised was not by an adjournment motion. There was nothing in the Standing Orders to that effect. The matter could be brought before the House in some other form and it was open to the member to do so.

The House then proceeded with the Second Reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act.

HAWKERS' TOOLS.

During the second reading of the Bill, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi moved an amendment to the effect that the provision in the Bill giving power to the Municipality to seize the tools and implements of artisans such as barbers and shoeblacks using the footpaths, should be deleted. She contended that as it was causing a good deal of hardship to the hawkers and a further provision would mean misery to the poorer people, who depended for their livelihood on their work.

Mr. K F. Nariman supported the contention of Mrs. Munshi.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, on behalf of the Government, was prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta felt that neither the Government nor the Corporation were doing their duty to the public by deleting the provision. Nearly forty lakhs had been spent on the construction of footpaths with a view to provide safe walking-place for the public. If hawkers and artisans were allowed to use the footpaths, then it would mean that pedestrians would be driven into the heavy traffic-ridden streets.

Mr. S. K. Patil supported the amendment and said that the Bombay Municipal Corporation had unanimously recommended the deletion of the clause. He did not think that the deletion of the clause would in any way adversely affect the interests of pedestrians.

After Mr. S. H. Jabhvala and Mr. Ali Bahadhur Khan had further supported the deletion of the Clause, the House agreed to the amendment.

After some more amendments, mostly verbal in nature, were passed, the House passed all the three readings of the Bill.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi then moved the first reading of the Bill seeking to enable Harijans to enter Hindu temples. Its object is to remove all legal difficulties in the way of those trustees of public temples, who are convinced of the justice of the claim of Harijans to make use of Hindu public temples and who desire to throw open their temples to them.

In moving the first reading of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, stated that such a measure ought to have been passed by the Legislature long time back. It was in 1920 that the Indian National Congress made the removal of untouchability one of the main planks of the Congress programme and the question was first brought into practical politics. It was in 1924 that the Vaikam Satyagraha started, and many people took part in it. In 1931, when Mahatma Gandhi returned from the Round Table Conference, an address was presented by several Harijan Associations and Gandhiji stated that he would take up the question as soon as an opportunity was forthcoming. He passed through a fiery ordeal in Yeravda Jail, with a view to prevent the tearing up of the Hindu community. The Yeravda Pact, which followed, preserved the political integrity of the Hindu community. The Bombay Conference of Hindus pledged themselves to the principle that no Hindu was an untouchable by birth.

Continuing the Home Minister stated that Manatma Gandhi's voice for a whole year heralded in distant villages the advent of social justice and religious purity. This awakened the conscience of the caste Hindus. Many temples were opened to the Harijans. Many Hindu temples, notably Travancore, opened their temples to all Hindus. Government made no apology for bringing in the measure. As a matter of fact such a measure was overdue.

In the movement to get the temple open for all Hindus, two difficulties were experienced. There were cases where the worshippers wanted the temple to be opened to Harijans, while the trustees were against it. There were also cases, where the trustees wanted the temples to be thrown open but the worshippers objected. The Bill of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in the Central Legislature wanted to end the first difficulty. That Bill had some defects. Firstly it was difficult to ascertain who were the worshippers and there was also, the question of expenses for litigation.

THE OBSTACLES

But the measure before the House was a method by which the difficulty could be solved easily. Of course there were people, who would never be satisfied with a Bill of this kind. Firstly it was the impatient Harijan. He has justification but he is too impatient. He spurns temple entry, derides the efforts of the higher classes to open temples for him and wants that social disabilities of centuries to be removed in the twinkling of an eye.

The Minister then paid tribute to the Harijans' devotion to God. The finest and the most passionate devotion offered by a Harijan was seen by the speaker at the Dhedvada of Nadiad.

OBJECT OF BILL

The measure is not what the Harijan wants, but it was the so-called higher classes who wanted to give, not for his good but for the good of the higher classes themselves. The higher classes wanted to wipe out the slur, the disgrace from their temples.

Then there were the Sanatanists, who believed in untouchability. This belief was due to hereditary social inequality that had existed for so long. But it was negation of social justice. This belief and custom had justified the greatest crime, which man had ever committed against his brother.

SPIRIT OF HINDUISM

If Hinduism was the selfish arrogant creed the Sanatanists made of it, if Hinduism could be preserved by perpetuating untouchability, if to deny the sight of Gods to men is an injunction of its scriptures, then Hinduism had not the right to exist. Then the Shastras should be consigned to the flames. A religion which sought to flourish on the inequality of men was a negation of all that was noble, pure and holy. The Hinduism that the speaker had learnt was a world culture, which knew no racial prejudices and no geographical limitations. Its spirit was not based on social inequality or supported by the arrogance of higher classes. The social injustice on which untouchability was based was not only a crime against the nation but it was a sin against the spirit of Hinduism.

LEGAL BARRIER

Concluding the Minister stated that Hindu society had been undergoing an organic development. Before the British came usage with regard to worship was sustained as a binding force by the Hindu opinion of the locality. Vedic times knew no untouchability. Buddhism opened its temples and monasteries to untouchables. But when the British came they legally barricaded all progress. Even if all trustees of a temple in the Province except one wished, the trustees cannot open a temple to Harijans. This was the legal barrier that the Government intended to break.

An overwhelming number of Hindus of the Province were in favour of such a measure giving them liberty.

HARBINGER OF PROGRESS.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, (Surat), leader of the Opposition, gave his support to the Bill and congratulated the Hon. Minister, for his courage in coming out with a measure, which, though insufficient in itself, laid the foundations for further efforts in the direction of securing equality.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, narrated his experiences in tour of a certain district, which he had undertaken, when he was a Minister. In a dispensary, he saw a large crowd of people waiting inside the Hall, while a small number of people waited outside in the verandah. When he asked the Officer-in-charge, he got the answer that those waiting outside, were Harijans and they were kept aloof.

He hoped that when the Bill was passed into Law, those trustees of the temples who had a progressive outlook, would come forward and throw open the temples to the Harijans.

He gave his full support to the Bill. It was a simple measure. It sought to do in a few pages, what thousands of years could not do.

"VIA MEDIA."

Mr. S. L. Karandikar accorded his heartfelt support to the Bill. As a member of the Hindu community he was interested in all efforts to consolidate the Hindu community. This Bill was an honest effort in this direction. The Bill instead of upsetting the present order of things too much, struck a 'via media" and for that reason too, it deserved the support of every Hindus.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik and D. W. Raut spoke supporting the Bill.

IN WORKERS' INTEREST.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala accorded support to the Bill and said that most of Harijans belonged to the working class, whom he represented. He was supporting the Bill not because it encouraged worship but because it sought to do away with long-standing injustice. He considered that Hinduism was a mighty world philosopny and not a religion. He suggested to the Home Minister the inclusion of another clause by which Harijans also got the right of becoming trustees of temples.

Mr. Thorat was doubtful whether the option given to the trustees would result in gaining the object.

Mr. R. R. Bole, of the Independent Labour Party said that his party were unconcerned regarding the measure before the House. The members of the Independent Labour Party, he said, did not at all believe in the sincerity of the Congress Party. He did not want to say how after the resolution was passed in Bombay under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviya, the letter and spirit of it had been violated. If sincerely Congress wanted to open temples to Harijans, then why should trustees act as middlemen?

MUNSHI'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi replying stated that Mr. Bole was the living specimen of the impatient gentleman he had referred to. He could understand the feeling of the speaker. If any body of men or institution had pursued the question of untouchability persistently it was the Congress. It was nothing wrong if the Congress wanted to redeem its promises, when it was in power. There was one and only motive that prompted the Government to bring in the measure and that was to remove the stain on Hindu society.

The first reading of the Bill was passed.

The second reading, the Home Minister moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the following persons:—The Home Minister, Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse; Messrs. S. L. Karandiker, Mandalik, D. W. Raut, B. R. Rane, Thorat, V. N. Jog, Songaonker, Vaghela, B. N. Desai and Lala. The Committee is to report by the 27th of this month.

Members of the Independent Labour Party did not want to be on the Committee.

RELIEF TO SMALL-HOLDERS.

The Minister for Law and Order then introduced the Bill to afford temporary Relief to Small-holders.

At this stage Mr. S. V. Paruleker raised to a Point of Order and said that the Bill could not be moved because his amendments were still awaiting the sanction of the Governor. He had written to the Governor and was to see him on Wednesday.

Dr. B. R. Ambedker contended that the Bill as well as the amendments did not come under Sec. 299 (3) of the Government of India Act. As it was the powers of the members were already restricted by the Government of India Act and it would be further restricted unless the Speaker interpreted the Standing Orders liberally. He thought that the consideration of the Bill ought to be postponed till the sanction of the Governor was received for the amendments. He further stated that Sec. 299 dealt with extinguishing of or modification of landed rights, while the Bill referred to suspension of enforcement of rights.

GOVERNOR'S SANCTION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi contended that the Bill as well as the amendments did come under Sec. 299 (3) of the Government of India Act as the Bill contemplated modification of the right of attaching of land with a view to sell. Then again the right of the landlord to eject tenants was being modified.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar supported the contention of Dr. Ambedker and was surprised that the Home Minister should have interpreted the rules in such a way that it curtailed the rights of members of the House.

The Speaker then read to the House the sanction of the Governor to the Bill and referred to another section of the Government of India Act which prohibited the discussion of the action of the Governor.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday 2 p.m.

"LOVE YOUR COUNTRY FIRST"

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Speaking at the Wasudeo Arts College social gathering at Wardha on Wednesday last Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, said that the educational system under the British rule was planned to create babu mentality and to discourage the development of physique.

He was not against the study of English as an international language. Higher education should be a private concern as the State had to spend huge amounts on technical branches of education. To the students he said: Love your country first.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 6)

of subject on life's activity should be brought home to the child whenever opportunity offers itself.

Summary

To sum up the four main points which I wish to stress in the present article are that:

(1) Vocational training as such should not be introduced in the primary stage but handwork should form an important part of primary education.

(2) Differentiation must be made between urban and rural curricula provided there is easy passage from one to the other.

(3) Secondary education should offer various options and bifurcations to the child with the minimum possible element of justifiable compulsion of any kind. These schools should be pre-vocational at the most with certain bias.

(4) Definitely vocational training should begin only after pre-vocational secondary education.

Again care must be taken to see that every stage primary, central or secondary is complete in itself or in other words it should be possible for the child to step off from the educational ladder on a landing and divert to any form of life's activity if it is not possible for him to continue his education further.

As the matter of framing the new policy and method of education is one of vital importance to the society and the nation I hope the Committee will carefully consider all the suggestions that may be forthcoming from those interested and experienced in the subject.

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8 ANNAS FOR 10

Service Towards Mankind, Ideal Of Rotary Movement

Gaekwar's Eulogy Of International Organisation That Fosters Brotherhood Of Man

BARODA, Jan. 22.

The Second District Conference of Rotary International was opened this morning at Baroda by the Gaekwar of Baroda. The president of the Host Club, Raja Ratna S. V. Mukerjee welcomed the delegates.

Opening the Conference, the Gaekwar of Baroda said:—"It is my privilege to-day to offer you a warm welcome to my capital. I understand that this is only the second conference since your present district was constituted and as Baroda is a comparative new comer to the Rotary movement, we are naturally the more pleased that Baroda should nave the honour of being your temporary headquarters.

"Though I have known of the work of the Rotary movement for many years, it was not until five years ago, that a happy coincidence brought about my first contact with it in 1933. I visited Chicago to preside at the Convention of the World Fellowship of Faiths. That is an international organisation which seeks to foster the brotherhood of man through toleration, goodwill and co-operation, stressing the common truths fundamental in all religions and making them the basis of personal and international relationships. It was during that visit that I was taken to see the original home of Rotary in Chicago where four American businessmen originated a movement which has spread throughout the world, a movement the development of which brings you together here to-day.

"I have no doubt, gentlemen, that you warmly approve of the aims and work of any organisation seeking to break down the barriers of distrust and misunderstanding which disfigure our world to-day, but whereas some seek to work through organised religion, you seek to work through personal service. According to your Constitution, religion, as such, does not enter into your work or deliberations and all creeds and races find scope for well doing within your ranks. Service to one's fellow beings is indeed inherent in all established religions and philosophies. Bigotry and prejudice throughout the ages have tended to obscure that simple truth, and it is an outstanding achievement of the Rotary Movement that selfless service has been revived as a vigorous personal creed and to my mind.

UNIFYING FORCE IN ROTARY

You come, gentlemen, from centres, large and small, throughout a vast area some of them four thousand miles apart, having different cultures and languages, different interests and outlooks. You find a unifying force in your ideal of service towards mankind, your sole reward the knowledge of well doing for the common weal. Doubtless, district conferences are being held in other parts of the world seeking to further the same ideal. Think for one moment of the irresistible force that would be generated, if not only rotarians, but every individual in the world contributed his mite of belief and practice, this world of ours would be a very different place.

"It was while thinking of your ideal as given in your motto that I recalled a too little known maxim of John Morley. He once remarked that any individual can do a surprising amount of good, if he does not care who gets the credit. It is a maxim which we can all take to heart and it is clearly a force in the rotary movement. That movement, as I understand it, strives through the individual efforts of each member within the circles in which his influence is greatest and his scope for service most potent to bring about more understanding and so more effort to work for the common good. The magnitude of such a task needs no emphasis but it is well worth our every effort to foster the spirit of goodwill on earth a Rotarian at heart you have been good enough through your president to speak of my efforts to foster those aims which we all have at heart.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, District Governor, then addressed the Conference.—A. P.

Our Madras Letter

VETERINARY DIPLOMA COURSE

Madras Government's Decision To Extend It

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Government of Madras, it is learnt, have decided to extend the veterinary diploma course to a period of four years from the next academic year. This step seems to be the concrete result of the suggestion made by Sir Frederick Hobday, Overseas delegate to the Science Congress, to the Madras Government when he visited the City last week. Sir Frederick Hobday, ex-Principal and Dean of the Royal Veterinary College, London, and Honorary Veterinary Surgeon, to H. M. the King-Emperor, inspected the Madras Veterinary College and had a talk with the Hon. Mr. V I. Munuswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, for about an hour there. It is understood that the discussion related to important subject concerning the Veterinary Department. Sir Frederick, though impressed with his visit to the College, stated that the subjects to be taught in the College were so numerous that at least a four years' course should be provided for students in order that they might become sufficiently equipped in veterinary science. In England they had well recognised the fact and their course consisted of five years' minimum and a further six months for those who took the University degree. It may be presumed that the Madras Government extended the course in accordance with Sir Frederick Hobday's suggestion. But they have not proposed to institute a degree course in veterinary science, as it will extend to a period of five years and it would not be possible for poor students to undergo the course.

Sir Frederick had also suggested the increase in the veterinary staff to adequately safeguard the welfare of the animals in the Presidency and the importance of this advice would be realised when we find that there are at present only 200 veterinary doctors to look after the health of twenty-four millions of cattle population in the Province. It is hoped that the Madras Government would soon give effect to this counsel.

MUNICIPALITIES IN PRESIDENCY.

The number of Municipal Councils in the Presidency increased from 81 to 82 owing to the constitution of the Udipi town into a Municipality from 1st. November 1935. It is learnt from the Government review of the District Municipalities administration for 1935-36 that the percentages of boys and girls of school-age who did not attend any school to the total number of boys and girls of school-age were 20.5 and 47.0 compared with 23.3 and 51.2 respectively in the previous year. The net increase in the number of boys receiving inspection in Municipal schools was 2,072 or 2.1 per cent. and that in the number of girls was 1,420 or 2.4 per cent. There was a fall in the number of Municipal elementary schools for boys from 980 to 959 and in that for girls from 403 to 394. The strength of the secondary department recorded a further increase from 17,235 (inclusive of 519 girls) to 17,340. (inclusive of 581 girls).

The Municipal Councils derived a total income of Rs. 47.45 lakhs from general taxation and miscellaneous revenues and incurred an expenditure of Rs 2.21 lakhs in collecting them. As in the previous year, 92 per cent of the current demand under taxes and 96 per cent under non-tax items were realised during the year. The incidence of taxation including all taxes for all municipalities was Rs. 2-10-0 per head on the average against Rs. 2-12-4 in the previous year.

The Government of Madras have decided not to proceed with the proposal to institute a compulsory official audit in respect of the accounts of Trade Unions having 250 members on any day in the year.

Sjt. A. V. Thakker, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, who is now on a visit to Madras, in welcoming back the Andhra Harijan Travancore Pilgrim Party enumerated some of his own experiences in the matter of untouchability. He stated that he had interviewed the Prime Ministers of two Congress Provinces regarding the question of temple entry and that he was very much put out to note that they cold water over his suggestion. He appealed to the 151 Harijan members in the eleven Provincial Legislatures to agitate for securing their rights.

The Publicity Officer, Mysore Congress Board, writes that the Amildar Magistrate of Dodballapur issued an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. when a "Prabhat Pheri" party was going with National Flag, prohibiting the hoisting of the National Flag for a period of two months.

Nervous Feeling In Singapore Tin

Present Activity 45 Per Cent. Against 108 P. C. In August

Singapore, Jan. 16.
(By Air Mail).

The business in all market is firmer to-day. It can be noted at last that the people faces the New Year with confidence. But nervousness is still playing its part owing to the rumours of t... coming depression, and earnest advices, Industrial as well as official do not support this idea, and say that the business is proceeding on a grand scale. The Stock brokers, looking on he last year are amazed that the Markets have with-stood so strongly from the succession of hammering blows, which have been dealt to Investors and speculators alike. Hence The Brokers are of opinion that there is undoubtedly vast improvement and encouragement in this resistance itself. There is little fear however for the future since the markets which have faced the Shocks, of N.D.... the Gold scare, the fall in commodity prices, European uncertainties. The Mediteranean tention, Domestic crises in Belgium and France, The American Business Recession, the Carsh in Wall Street, and the hostilities of Far East, emerged unbowed but no doubt bloody. Many investors think wisely that these series of shocks have thougn shaken the confidence, the result has been only a modest decline in business, and the immediate outlook is for betterment.

DECLINE IN SHARES.

So slack has been business of the world in the latter half of 1937, that Dealers and Investors alike have had little to do now but see in retrospect the record of the year. It is noticeable on the average the volume of Industrial shares fell in during the period by / to 25 per cent. There was a decline of 5 per cent in fixed interests stocks. The quickly successive fits of jitter were paid heavy prices influenced by the unfortunate political states of Europe, the Hostilities of Far East, the recession in U.S.A. Industrial Activity, and its sequence there of in Wall Street. As a result investment in mixed parcels of Giltedged in Europe record a decline of 4 1/2 per cent. In Ordinary Rails the decline is 17 per cent, In Copper at 16 per cent, Cotton at 32 per cent, Oil at 17 per cent, Rubber 31 per cent, South African Gold Shares at 18 per cent, Steel at 23 per cent, and Tin at 22 per cent. In American Rail Roads, the decline is at 45 per cent, Industrial Shares at 35 per cent, U.S.A. Utility at 27 per cent. On viewing the above investment falilures, one can ascertain it is possible for the price of security to ule during 1938 by perhaps 10 per cent all-round. The Morale of investors has been so damaged that complete recovery can not be expected during 1938. An International trade boom can only be maintained by the relief precipitated by a general political settlement in Europe and Far East.

WALL STREET SLUMP

The Minority of Bulls believe that the siump o Stock Exchange has been originated almost entirely via Wall Street by American "Big Business" in its attempt to discredit the administration. The American high finance they believe, has now found that it has been cutting off its nose to spite its face, and this cutting off process having been extremely painful and useless, is not now being hoped to be resumed. Hence the artificial creation of the U.S.A. Trade recession will quickly disappear and the investors would be courageous to buy and reap rich margins long before 1938. The Security Holders' fortunes primarily depend on the trend of Financial, Commercial, industrial developments in U.S.A. whose importance as the biggest consumer of Tin needs no further stressing, and if purchasing power of American masses is falling then the impact on the tin would be tremendous. Re-armament of course as a powerful cure in removing the ills inherent in Industry is coming up, but one can not overlook the simple fact that it must be paid for largely by the profits of non-armament Industries, then its influence be narrowly limited even as a palliative. The most one can hope under the above circumstance is a gradual improvement as from Spring onwards.

ARMAMENT NEEDS

Nevertheless the prices in Tin at last are consolidating recent gains inspite of impatient opinion of certain sections, who would like to see bigger scale of business, following the present firm undertone of Stock and Commodity Markets. No doubt every one is eagerly focusing their eyes towards the Re-armament programmes where by the Base Metal, would be getting a thorough fillip. Re-armament entails an unbalanced budget, synonimous with inflation. Therefore further rise in price levels are expected not merely by the impact of armament expansion but by the Financing of such programmes. Following the pacific messages of President Roosevelt, the markets have responded more optimistic in tone all-round, and all metals shown an expansion, and would be so if the news emanating from America is true, that an improvement in steel mills operations has taker place, and that the U.S.A. Re-armament programme is going through Although surprises pleasant or otherwise may be in store for the metal in coming few months, the week under review has closed firmly. The local market closed dol 93/50 per picul. And London during the week reached at £190-10-0 per ton.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

The International situation both in the East and West remains unchanged for a intents and purposes. The Japanese Imperial conference though met under the Emperor, since the World war 1914-1918 retired in doubt and confusion so to say, without any surprising announcements thereo. Undoubtedly a good reception has accorded to the Speech of President by Wall Street. The Administration and Big Business is getting together to bridge the gulf between, and once confidence is restored a big scale advance would be coming towards World Market recovery. Inspite of Shocks, Optimism in U.K. is vigilant. Great Britain is confident that no Slump will interfere possibly during the Five Year Plan of Armament Expansion to which has ear marked a great sum of £1,5000 millins.

SHOW DELIVERIES

The American deliveries continue at a very low scale. In the history of Tin the year 1937 has been an eventful one. The year started with a quota of 100 per cent, then the price was at £230 a ton. During the period of 100 per cent quota the price soared to £300, whereupon the I.T.C. raised the quota for the rest of Year to 110 per cent, the first fall recorded £240 then a rise to £270 by August, (a peak for the rest of year) Since then the price has declined, steadily, precipitously to the present day level of £185 to £195 per ton. Then the Cut as from the First Quarter of 1938 commenced at 70 per cent. Now it is assumed on the production side the same quantity as that of the previou quarter would be available for Jan-Mar. 1938 at the quota at 70 per cent. Thus a heavy supply and an heavy increase in World Stock will be the resultant, Which necesitates a further cut in the Quota, for the second quarter of 1938. Until April June the consumption will be low, and is not expected a big scale improvement in Industrial activity suddenly be materialising, soon after the steep deterioration experienced during the latter half of 1937. Thus a probable cut in the quota to prevent the stocks to become unweildy or reaching the figure of 60,000 tons, the stocks at which 1929-1932 depression originated. It is suggested elsewhere that a further cut of 10 per cent in the quota would be the outcome, if the Buffer Pool is not getting headway.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

As for prospects it is unduly to place calculation on the present rate of consumption, (tin Plates operates only 45 per cent of its capacity, compared with 108 per cent last August, Steel mills 25 per cent to 80 per cent last Sept. Automobile 225,000 units to 410,000 units of last August) Assuming there would be a fair recovery the consumption of tin during 1938 should not exceed 160,000 tons, but I.T.C. estimation of output records 169,523 tons for 1938 at 70 per cent quota. So there would be an increas. in stocks if there won't be any further cut, of about 15,500 tons, i.e. surplus-supply over consumption.

LESS ENCOURAGING

However be the Statistical and Industrial positions of Tin, Malaya is not showing any remarkable wave of Optimism, and admit the present prospects are less encouraging, as consumption is falling and expected to drop further. In addition the Worlds' visible stocks are expanding while invisible stocks at consumers' hands are on a top figure. As such experts are on the role of doubt that the unsatisfactory current level of Tin will be maintained? Unles prices show a remarkable improvement producers will withnold their metal retaining for a rise in price, no doubt this will eventually come forward later on and the market will see for the next six months a period of deterioration in the statistical position

To sum up i have to conclude that the improvement in trade now being outlined does not at all represent a natural boom. The World is benefiting from the bubble prosperity of Re-armament and unless measures are taken early to offset the inevitable recession there is danger of a tremendous slump when the bubble bursts.

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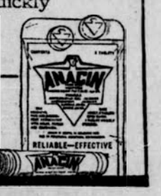

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SAHJANAND'S TOUR IN U. P.

Necessity Of Kisan Sabhas Emphasised

Mr. Harsh Deo Malviya, member, U.P.K.C., who accompanied Swami Sahajanand in his recent tour of the province, has sent the following for publication:—

Swami Sahajanand, Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, completed his twelve-day tour of the province on the 15th of January. The tour began on the 4th of January, when he arrived at Akbarpur (Fyzabad) and was taken out in a procession. The same evening he addressed a mammoth meeting of nearly 50,000 peasants. On the 5th he addressed Kisan meetings in Barabanki. On the 6th he came to Lucknow and stayed at the Provincial Congress Committee's office, where he was presented with an address at a meeting presided over by Seth Damodar Swarup.

In the course of the day he addressed three meetings in the villages, where cordial receptions were accorded to him. In the night he addressed a meeting of the students of Lucknow University, explaining the Kisan Sabha point of view. Next day he went to attend the Oudh Kisan Conference at Pul Munshiganj, Rae Bareily, where he was taken out in a procession of 10,000 Kisans.

On the 8th and 9th he visited Unnao and Hardoi, on the 10th he reached Fyzabad and addressed a huge meeting of the citizens and Kisans, presided over by Acharya Narendra Dev, who justified the existence of Kisan Sabhas, as a source of strength to the Congress and criticised those who have all of a sudden begun to attack Kisan Sabhas. From Fyzabad Swamiji went to Shahjehanpur, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Meerut and Cawnpore. In all these districts he addressed Kisans and the middle classes of the City.

Necessity Of Kisan Sabha

In his speeches Swamiji emphasized the necessity of Kisan Sabhas, particularly to-day, when our national movement is passing through a most crucial stage. He also repudiated the charges of preaching violence and spreading class war, which are so often levelled against the Kisan Sabhaites.

This tour has definitely proved that the peasants of the Provinces have taken some big steps, since June last, when Swamiji moved about in some districts and the U. P. Kisan Committee was formed. Giving his impressions in a statement, Swamiji says that the peasants of U. P. particularly of Oudh are to-day most forward and if properly organised can challenge the neighbouring peasants of Bihar for the supremacy in the Indian Peasant Movement.

During these 12 days Swamiji addressed nearly two lakhs of Kisans in 30 meetings. Throughout his tour he was accompanied by Mr. Harsh Deo Malviya, Member, U. P. Kisan Committee and Editor of the peasant fortnightly "Kisan".

IRRIGATION IN U. P.

Figures For 1935-36

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

"The gross revenue (direct and indirect) realised from all the irrigation works in the province, including the hydro-electric grid and tube-well schemes during the year (Rabi 1935-36 and Kharif 1936), was Rs. 2,50,84,216 and the net revenue Rs. 1,51,32,886 as compared with Rs. 2,42,61,533 and Rs. 1,55,45,567 respectively in the previous year" says a resolution of the Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The capital expenditure on "Productive" works was incurred mainly on: (1) Ganges Canal Hydro-electric grid scheme, Rs. 83,98,055; (11) Construction of State tube-wells, Rs. 53,53,404; (111) Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra pumping scheme, Rs. 7,39,853; (IV) Works of the Upper Ganges Canal including the remodelling of Mat and Hathras Branches and construction of drains in the Mat Branch Division, Rs. 7,74,278; (V) Construction of the Daurala Sugarcane Tramway Rs. 40,242 and (VI) New channels and other works on the Sarda Canal Rs. 64,997.

The total area irrigated from all canals in the United Provinces was 3,850,544 acres as compared with 4,352,168 acres in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the good monsoon and frequent and timely winter rains.

Out of the seven canal power stations yielding 18,900 kilowatts provided in the sanctioned project of 1936, five including the new station at Salawa (3,000 Kilowatts) were in operation throughout the year. The number of units sold was 31,533,098 as compared with 30,776,716 in the previous year.—A. P.

Gold weighing 14,36,982 fine ounces valued at Rs. 12,96,063 being the combined out-put of the Kolar Gold mines for the first half of January were despatched to the Bombay Mint.

MOPLAH PRESIDENT OF KERALA P. C. C.

(From A Correspondent).

CALICUT, Jan. 18.

The first meeting of the newly elected Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 16th instant at P. S. U. Hall with Sjt. M. P. Govinda Menon in the chair. A Working Committee with Sjt. Muhamed Abdul Rahman, M.L.A., Editor, the Al-Ameen as president, Com. E. M. Shankaran Namboodri as Secretary and Com. P. Narayanan Nair as treasurer was formed.

This is the first time in the history of the K. P. C. C. that a Moplah is elected as its president. Sjt. Abdul Rehman, the president who is the accredited leader of the Moplahs, the Muslims of Malabar, belongs to a respectable Muslim family in Cranganore, Cochin State. At the clarion call of Mahatmaji he left the College during the Non-Cooperation movement when he was studying for B. A. Hons. in the Presidency College. As a Congress Khilafatist he served imprisonment for two years. During this term of imprisonment he undertook a fast unto death for reforms in the meals given to Malabar Rebellion prisoners and also to supply the Muslim prisoners with proper dress for prayers. In 1924 he began to publish the "Al Ameen," a prominent Nationalist Malayalam journal of Kerala. He was one of the first batch of Salt Satyagrahis who was arrested in 1930 and had been a victim to brutal lathi charges by police. In this connection he had been a guest of His Majesty's Government for nine months. In the last election to the Madras Assembly with flying colours he won a seat in the Malappuram Muslim Constituency standing on the Congress ticket. He had been for some time a member of Calicut Municipal Council as well as of Malabar District Board.

In a statement to the press Mr. P. S. Mammeth Koya, President, Calicut Young Men's Muslim Association (Reg.) has expressed his profound joy in the election of Janab Abdul Rehman Sahib to the presidentship of K. P. C. C. "The Muslim Leaguites" he added, "had been shouting out from platforms and pulpits that the Congress will never safeguard the rights and privileges of the Muslims. This election of a Muslim to the presidentship of the Congress Committee which has got only 7 Muslims out of 83 in a clear proof that it is above communalism I take this opportunity to appeal to all my Moplah young friends to muster strong around the National Flag in the Congress under the able leadership of Janab Abdul Rahman Sahib."

Investigations were made by the President, Malabar District Board into the complaints of the Town Congress Committee, 14th and 16th Ward Congress Committees about the participation of two Muslim clerks under the Board in the black flag demonstration by the Muslim League against Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan, Minister for Public Works, Madras during his visit to Calicut. Witnesses of the Committees were examined by the President and were cross examined by the clerks in question.

The Muslim Progressive Party, Tellicherry is publishing leaflets in Malayalam on the true colours of the Muslim League. They have exposed the capitalist mentality of the League leaders and their easy chair-politics. They warned the Muslim masses, not to be trapped by their war cry of Islam in danger.

Benares Hindu 'Varsity Old Boys

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the B. H. U. Old Boys Association writes:—

The 25th annual meeting of the B. H. U. Old Boys Association will be held on Basant Panchami, Saturday the 5th Feb., '38. Besides the usual business meeting and the 'At Home' a special feature of this year will be the Foundation Stone laying ceremony of the B. H. U Old Boys' Home by Dr Bhagwandas.

We cordially invite all old boys to join us on this sacred day, which also is the Foundation Day of the University. Arrangements for lodging will be made if intimation is received previously.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Sterling Dollar Rules Easy

SCATTERED BUYING IN FRANC

Buying Orders In Wheat

BOMBAY, Jan 24

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton showed some reawakening consequent upon steadiness of Bombay cables but traders awaiting developments from Washington.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened steady but later market displayed better activity on better overseas cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Opened quiet and ruled dull and featureless awaiting developments.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Jan 24	
Previous closing	8.43
To-day's opening	8.44
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	8.50
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Jan 24	
Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 24

New York cotton showed some reawakening consequent upon steadiness of Bombay cables but traders for most part continued to centre interest on Washington where developments in connection with Farm Bill are anxiously awaited.

Trading in March commenced at 8.44 i.e. one point higher than previous closing prices slightly advanced on better Liverpool and Bombay cables but activity for greater was negligent with March ruling around 8.45.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.42/8.42) 8.44/8.44
May (8.51/8.50) 8.52/8.51
July (8.54/8.54) 8.55/8.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 24

January (4.76) 4.73
March (4.80) 4.77
January (unchanged) 7.25
March (unchanged) 7.07

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 24

Broach opened at Rs. 169. Prices early declined on liquidation and short selling influenced by bearish American news but subsequently slightly rallied on better Liverpool closed steady at Rs. 168/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 24

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-11

JUTE
New Crop (18 3/4 paid sellers) 18 5/8 paid
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£22 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER
Spot (7 1/4 buyers) 7 1/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 7/16 paid sellers) 7 5/16 paid sellers

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata January February (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 1/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 24

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 92 1/2, May at 91 1/2. The market played some activity on better overseas cables but soon after demand slowed although latterly some improvement followed few buying orders.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 24

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.95. Trading was quiet and featureless with traders generally awaiting developments.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Jan 24	
Previous closing	4.99 7/8
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Jan 24

Previous closing	4.99.87
To-day's opening	4.99.87
To-day's closing	4.99.80

FRANC RATE
London, Jan 24

Previous closing	150.37
To-day's opening	150.37
To-day's closing	150.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 24

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.87 and then fell to 4.99.85 subsequently further easing to 4.99.77 in absence of support.

Franc opened at 150.37 and then appreciated to 150.12 on scattered buying support.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.352) 11.320
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London Milan (94.97) 94.97
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's openinp rates were as follows:—
Tin (closed) £180 3/4 buyers £181 1/4 sellers. Steady
Lead (closed) £15 9/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (closed) £43 3/4 to £45 3/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 24

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan 24
Spot (20 unchanged) 20 unchanged
Forward (19 13/16 unchgd) 19 13/16 unchg

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan 24
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 24

Liverpool wheat market closed at 92 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 24

10 p.m. quotations:—	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 4 9
Wheat May	4 13 3
Wheat September	4 13 6
Linseed May	7 14 3
Linseed September	8 0 9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 24

10 p.m. quotation—	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	50 4 6
Silver Magh	50 5 6
Silver Fagan	50 11 6
Gold ready	34 7 0
Gold Magh	34 7 3
Gold Fagan	34 6 3
Sovereign	22 6 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Jan 24

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 15 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 15 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 14 3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 98-5-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 24

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 3/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 24
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 24

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with undertone fairly good. Giltedged securities attracted interest although business was small three and half quoted at 93 1/2 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 5/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76) £76 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £104 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 5/8) £105 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £114 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £103 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/8) £112 3/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (15-3) 15-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 58-9
Hydro Electric (5-3) 5-3
Musical Industries (15-7 1/2 15-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (36-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (66-3) 65-6
Realisation 1930 (£43-0) £43-6
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (40-4 1/2) 40-0
Ford Motors (22-9) 22-9
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£64-3) £63-6
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Carreras 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-7 1/2) 150-7 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Distillers (103-6) 103-6
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£4-3) £4-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-10 1/2) 40-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-9) 46-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (51-0) 49-7 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (51-3) 46-10 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103-6

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (19-3) 19-3
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 30-0
Gula Kelampong (31-3) 31-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-9) 29-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES
Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (55-0) 56-3
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18-3) £18-3
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8-4 1/2) £8-3

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£15-6) £15-6
Associated Portland Cement (87-6) 87-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9- 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-3) £10-1 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Union Corporation (8-3) £8-3

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-1 1/2) 78-9
Burma Oil (116-3) 115-0
Mexican Eagle (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
Shell Transfer (95-0) 95-0
Royal Dutch (40-9) 40-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 24

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 58 1/8) dol 58 1/2
General Motors (dol 35 3/4) dol 35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/8) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets Generally Dull: Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.

On the Stock Exchange, the strength of gilt-edged securities was an outstanding feature. The market was otherwise generally dull, apart from some support from Germans and Japanese.

Indian irons weak owing to Eastern selling. Coppers eased on disappointing Roan Antelope results but closed above the lowest.

Among commodities, basemetals again eased due to lack of support.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Neglected Tone In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Jutes ruled dull and neglected, only a limited business was put through. Coals continued to rule an easier market. Teas were neglected. On miscellaneous Indian irons and other speculative stocks experienced considerable setback in prices due to heavy selling pressure, while others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities kept decidedly a steady market. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Two and three-fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/7; three and half per cent G. P. 88/10; three and half per cent G. P. 1947/50 106/8; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/11; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 102/14.

Banks:—Allahabad ordy. 392; Imperial fully paid 1568 ex div; reserve 120/8.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 1/2; Basanti Cotton 7/8; Cawnpore Textiles 3/8; Muir Mills pref. 65/8.

Coals:—Aldih 3/14; Amalgamated 26; Burra Dhemo 3/8; Burrrakur 15/7; Central Kurkend 12 small lot; Equitable 37/8; Ghusick and Muslia 4/2; Hurriladih 16 small lot; New Beerbhoom 20/7; North Damuda 7/6; Raneegunge 35/8; Talcher 1/6; West Jamuria 32/1.

Jutes:—Bally pref. 135/8; Belvedere 298; Birla 16 small lot; Howrah 42/12; Kamarhatty 428; Kanknarrah 332; National 20; Standard pref. 119/8; Presidency 3/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/12; Consolidated tin 6/4; Indian Copper 2/9; Rhodesia Copper 2; Dalmia Cement ordy. 9/8; do pref. 93; Bharat Laboratory and Chemical works 10; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/2; Rawalpindi Electric 25/2; Hukumchand Steel ordy. 10/12; Indian Iron and Steel 30/4; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 3/2; Marshalls 1/9; Steel Corporation ordy. 6/5; Steel Corporation pref. 31/8; Hooghly Flour 19/8; British India Corporation ordy. 3/13; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 14/14 small odd lot; Indian National Airways prefd. ordy. 6; Indian Wood Products 23/8 C Div; British Burma Petrol 4/2; British Ceylon Corporation 6/12; Moola Oil 1/4; Orient Paper 6/6; Titaghur Paper eight per cent pref. 166; Humayan Property defd. 1/1; Midnapore Zemindary 83 small lots; India General Navigation ordy. 105; Cawnpore 18/2.

Teas:—Hasimara 43/8; Sapoi 8/6.

Debentures:—Six per cent 1955/85 Calcutta Port Trust 129/8 small lot; four and half per cent 1936/86 Clive Buildings 100/14 small lot; five per cent 1916/45 India General Navigation 106/8; six per cent Mohini Mills Second Mortgage 101/4. Three and quarter per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 98/8 small lots.—A. P.

BURMA CROP ESTIMATES

RANGOON, Jan. 17.
(By Air Mail.)

"In Upper Burma such rain as fell seems to have caused very little damage and has increased the outturn of the late-maturning varieties. The Upper Burma crop is generally good and the condition figure remains at 90.

In Lower Burma the effect of the rain on the crop varied greatly from district to district in accordance with the amount of rain which fell and the varieties of paddy grown. The districts in which the loss of crop on this account seems to have been worst are Hanthawaddy, Pyapon and Maubin, but parts of neighbouring districts also suffered severely. The loss is least in Arakan, Tenasserim proper and Prome. The district estimates indicate a condition figure for Lower Burma of 81, as compared with last year's final figure of 87 and a probable outturn of approximately 5,500,000 tons of paddy, which is a reduction in the condition figure by 13 points and a reduction in the estimated outturn by 13 per cent. as compared with the third forecast."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WHEAT CROP

The Director of Agriculture, Bombay, writes:—

This information is complete wheat crop estimates in Bombay Presidency, including Indian States upto January 10, 1938:—

Area so far reported 1,713 thousand acres in British Districts and 427 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 2,140 thousand acres; 9.4 and 25.3 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average area same date. Increase in area general due to good October rains.

Crop well established and free from disease but reported suffering from deficient soil moisture in eastern tracts of South Deccan and Karnatak.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under Wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for the year under report, i.e., for 1937-38, shown in this forecast, relate to the Wheat Crop shown in October-November 1937.

NO FEDERATION WITHOUT FISCAL POLICY CONTROL

Incoming Indian Merchants' Chief Demands Freedom To Make Trade Pacts

The 30th annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Monday, when speeches were delivered by the outgoing and incoming presidents of the Chamber, Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and Sheth Gordhanadas G. Morarji, respectively.

After Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal had reviewed the events of the year, Seth G. G. Morarji the in-coming president referred to the outstanding problems before the Merchantile community including Federation, which he said was not welcome to anybody without control over economic and fiscal policy and freedom to make trade agreements. He also referred to the proposed new building of the Chamber.

(Full speeches will appear in our next issue.)

After the report of the year was adopted Mr. J. C. Setalvad hoped that the merchant princes of the City would donate becomingly for the new building of the Chamber.

THANA MINES.

Mr. Sarabhoy Prataprai drew the attention of the Chamber to certain foreign interests, which were trying to get a monopoly to develop the aluminium mines in Thana.

He pleaded that there should be no possibility of foreign interests acquiring monopolies in India. He also wished that the Government of India would not remain satisfied with an experimental station here or there, at Pusa (Agriculture) or elsewhere but would get into touch with the world by sending out more and more students to foreign countries. It was essential in the interests of industry to keep in touch with conditions elsewhere. He hoped the Chamber would take steps in the direction.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta referred to the irregularities on the Stock Exchange. The Chamber had opportunity of co-operating with the Morrison Commission but it was regrettable that the recommendations of the Commission had not been enforced so far. It was observed that 'Bear Raids', etc., were a result of brokers becoming jobbers. Such crises could not be prevented unless the two categories referred to were made distinct by themselves and only one sub-broker was allowed for broker.

He pleaded for an effective representation of the Chamber and of the Shroff Association on the Board of Directorate of the Stock Exchange. At present action was not being taken on those who published "despicable circulars" leading to consequent panic on the Exchange.

After tea and "Pansupari" the members departed.

"DRIVING A WEDGE IN MUSLIM SOLIDARITY"

Mr. Jinnah's Charge

Speaking at a public meeting held at Chakla last night, Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that the Congress Government, by passing the Local Boards Bill in the Bombay Assembly, was driving a wedge in the solidarity of the Muslims of this presidency. This would be done by the Congress with the help of a few Muslim agents in the Assembly who would work for joint electorates. After making personal criticism against Independents and Nationalist Muslims in the Assembly, the speaker appealed to the audience to read the constitution policy and programme of the Muslim League so that doubts as they were often created in their minds about the League that it was composed of toadies and flumkeys might be removed.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided. The meeting terminated at 1-30 a. m.

FARR-BRADDOCK RETURN FIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The promoter, Mike Jacobs, has promised Tommy Farr a return contest with James Braddock of twelve rounds in New York on March 11 or April 1. Jacobs announced that he refused Wembley's offer to stage a contest in London, sharing the profits equally.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 24

M B Kaisha ss Bradburn of 2872 reg tons Captain T R Wilson arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N ss Gurna of 3228 reg tons, Captain A Russell arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Colombo Coast Ports and Cannanore with general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons, Captain H Nishisaka arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N s. Bankura of 1856 reg tons, Captain C L Hazeldine arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Durban of 3671 reg tons, Captain R Walmsley arrived from Liverpool via Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Reichenfels of 4759 reg tons, Captain P Heinrichs arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

N Y Kaisha ss Tsushima Maru of 4200 reg tons, Captain M Sugiura sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

L Edwards ss Wildenfels of 3784 reg tons Captain J Altmann sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

A Iranian Oil ss Br. Justice of 4122 reg tons, Captain F R Broad sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

M B Kaisha ss Bradburn of 2872 reg tons, Captain T R Wilson sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 24-1-38.

S S City of Durban (K N) for Irlam Manchester via Bedi Bunder and Karachi.

S S Chyebassa (M M) for Calcutta

S S British Sailor (Ang Iran Oil) for Abadan

S S Jeypore (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo Singapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan 24

2 Wildenfels 3794 Karachi 24-1 L Edwards
4 Bradburn 2872 Karachi 24-1 M B Kaisha
5 Taijin Maru 3654 Kundla 26-1 O S Kaisha
6 City of Durban 3672 N F, N F, K Nixon
7 Warfield 3805 Karachi 24-1 M M
8 Trenenfels 5195 Bremen 25-1 L Edwards
14 Day Rose 2606 Port Said for orders 27-1 K Devchand
16 Tsushima Maru 4200 Calcutta 24-1 N Y K

Victoria Dock

2 Havre Maru 3450 Karachi 25-1 O S Kaisha
3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 26-1 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 27-1 M M
5 Hashemi 286 Malabar Coast 24-1 Merchant S N
7 Rufuku Maru 4259 Japan 30-1 N Y K
8 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 24-1 Merchant S N

Prince's Dock

C/R Gurna 3228 N F, N F, M M
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 25-1 T Morrison
G Graciosa 1029 Colombo 25-1 F F Campbell
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 29-1-38 M M
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Durban 22-1-38 K Nixon
Circassia 23-1-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Reichenfels 28-1-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 9-2-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Tairea 16-2-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 14-2-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 28-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 15-2-38 Triestino
FROM GENOA
India 29-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Taijir Maru 27-1-38 O S K
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Teyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Varsova 29-1-38 M M
Bamora 27-1-38 M M
Riv 27-1-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M
FROM BASSIN
Gurna 23-1-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalrajan 27-1-38 Scindia S N
Chyebassa 26-1-38 M M
Barala 29-1-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 27-1-38 M M
Jeypore 27-1-38 M M
Toyama Maru 28-1-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 2-2-38 K Nixon
FOR NEW YORK
President Garfield 15-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Trauenfels 25-1-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nalder 17-2-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 5-2-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 1-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Havre Maru 7-2-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 11-2-38 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
FOR JEDDAH
Rehmani 20-1-38 T Morrison
Alavi 25-1-38 T Morrison
FOR BASRA
Bankura 26-1-38 M M
Vasna 27-1-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 16-2-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Garbeta 22-1-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
City of Bath 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR KARACHI
Vita 28-1-38 M M
Gazana 22-8-38 M M
Wildenfels 24-1-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Irrawadi 22-1-38
S S Wildenfels 21-1-38
S S Querimba 22-1-38
S S Granville (boats American cottpn) 22-1-38
S S Kalavati 22-1-38
S S Sophie Marie 22-1-38
S S Vasna 24-1-38
S S Bankura 24-1-38

EXPORTS

S S Ryufuku Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David; 700 bales raw cotton A Podar; 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 900 bales raw cotton Kotak; 600 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Truenfels for Thesaloniki: 100 bs raw cotton S R Tulshan

For Gothenburg: 26 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Trinidad: 14 bags groundnut kernal J Hasmuklal.

For Haiffa: 25 baskets tamrind R Shantilal

For Hamburg: 385 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S City of Durban for Islam: 1000 tons manganese ore J Finlay

S S Dayrose for Port Said: 345 bales raw cotton K Devchand

S S Jeypore for Hongkong: 15 bales cotton grey yarn S G Shah; 65 bales ctn grey yarn E D Sassoon.

IMPORTS

S S Clan MacInnes Agents James Finlay and Co from Glasgow: 140 cases cottons; 250 bales old newspapers; 489 cases whisky; 345 cases beer; 70 cases ginger wine; 57 bags bolts and nuts; 2059 loose stl tubes; 105 bundles through plates; 435 bundles tyres and tubes; 236 loose steel bars; 2556 loose plates s m hard spelter; 264 cases sanitary earthenware; 946 cases sewing machines and parts thereof; 1134 loose fire bricks; 61 cases c i sluice valves; 77 cases boiler fittings; 62 cases m s bars;

From Fowey: 1295 tons china clay.

From Liverpool: 476 cases cotton piecegoods; 53 cases cotton fents; 62 bags sofa springs; 211 drums aniline dyes; 51 cases cycles and parts thereof; 40 cases sauce; 1307 drums lubg oil; 200 bundles steel sheet cuttings; 234 drums bleaching powder; 186 p/w motor car outer covers; 62 boxes storage balleric; 277 ctns accumulators; 1300 loose fibrous cement pipes; 40 drums sulphide of sodium; 75 cases pneu motor outer tubes; 298 bundles steel bars; 500 loose stoneware troughs; 534 cases machinery; 58 cases tyres; 185 D/bags stearine; 800 bundles steel sheets; 155 bags gum copal; 194 p/m pneu covers; 66 cases milk powder; 176 bags tiles; 500 drums flaked caus soda; 40 drums sodium hydrosulphite; 75 drums chloride calcium; 86 bales wrapping paper; 104 cases bobbins; 70 bundles copper rods; 180 kegs hyposulphite of soda; 73 drums solid zinc chloride 117 rolls floor cloth; 50 loose laminated springs; 345 bales old newspapers; 185 bundles stl conduit tubing; 86 cases bottled stout; 41 cases stone breaking machines; 134 bundles galvd plain sheets; 205 cases quaker oats; 1383 D bags steel keys; 160 bales exhausted cloves.

From New York: 714 drums lubn oil; 70 drums petroleum grease; 185 cases lubg grease; 299 drums asphaltum. 183 cases medicines; 100 bundles corn syrup; 26 ctns radio sets and parts; 121 cases auto parts; 656 bales old newspapers; 1999 bags starch; 74 bundles sardines; 35 cases lacquer; 200 bags solid glucose; 50 cases argo oil; 50 cases powdered glucose; 48 cases machinery; 40 cotton glass globes; 105 loose pneu auto tyres; 63 drums dyestuff; 50 sacks water proofing compound; 34 cases batteries; 180 loose rubber tyres; 120 ctns ketchup in glass; 89 cases auto assembly parts; 188 cases truck chassis; 58 cases motor cars completely dissembled.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO REMAIN CLOSED

Board's Decision

THE BOARD OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, UNDER RULE 244 HAS DECIDED TO KEEP FORWARD TRADING SUSPENDED TILL THURSDAY. THE BOARD WILL MEET AGAIN ON THURSDAY TO REVIEW THE SITUATION WHEN NEW DECISION WILL BE ARRIVED AT.

Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, Jan 24
Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 114; April 113; June 112.
Yarn No 10 1/2s February 131; April 130, June 129
Yarn No 20 1/2s. February 171; April 170 June 169

Bombay & Southern Selling On New York Cotton Exchange

MODERATE RESISTANCE THOUGH UNDERTONE NERVOUS

Soil Conservation Programme For 1938

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Exchange was dominated largely by news from Bombay including the decline in cotton and the closing of the Stock Exchange here while Bombay also sold freely. The market later developed moderate resistance though the undertone was nervous.

The New York cotton market opened barely steady in moderately active trading with prices working lower. Liverpool and the continent with the South sold with trade shorts, local and New Orleans best buyers. The session closed steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices have moved narrowly and irregularly. The easier Bombay advices together with light liquidation from there created nervousness that the further widening of parity may result in heavy operations undoing the large long straddle interest here. With textile buying dwindling, trade price fixing has been less active. Washington uncertainties are a restraining influence with the general disposition to await the outcome of the conferences between the Administration and business circles. The Farm Bill is still beclouded despite the Conference Committee progress this week calling for a 10,600,000 on bale quota for 1938 with two cents per pound penalty for production on unauthorised acreage. The sentiment of Southern growers is reported to be veering in favour of a soil conservation programme for 1938. Meanwhile, in view of the slower movement to the loan, some anticipate an increase in Southern selling on advances. However, it is believed trade buying is sufficient to hold the market within trading range.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening March was quoted 6 points down at 8.42 and soon declined to 8.40 which was the lowest level. Later on prices improved 3 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 8.43 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 8.53c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 8.68c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 4.79. There was scattered liquidation in sympathy with the decline in overseas markets. Traders fear a widening of Bombay straddle which will induce increased selling. Later on the market steadied on local covering and trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 4.91d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures closed one to four points down and Uppers declined 2 points.

The Alexandria market was barely steady. Sakel's January advanced 45 points on heavy short covering but other positions were 7 points up to 6 points down. Ashmouni futures closed 1 to 4 points up.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. state:—

The prices in the cotton market are very low and thereby the condition of the cotton grower is getting worse. Therefore, it is considered a sort of social vice to predict ominous things for that market after that. Still, however, we would certainly ask this question viz; shall we be able to sell our cotton dearer than that of other countries?

Is the country, which has to export large amount of gold to meet its home charges abroad and whose Government has so far taken no steps to help to maintain the prices, able to store up its own crop?

FOREIGN IMPORTS

For that we need not go too far. During this very week 51712 bales of foreign cottons have arrived in Bombay Harbour (which include 47709 bales of American cotton). This situation shows that even after paying 25 rupees per candy for Government duty besides steamer freight and other charges, the local mills find it somewhat cheaper and convenient to import foreign cotton.

To add to the above, Japan on the other hand refuses to take delivery of cotton purchased by it from here at higher prices by paying for it at contracted rates. It is becoming difficult to understand how contracts for future dates can be entered into under this condition.

In short the local spinners are not willing to purchase freely the Indian cotton at current rates. The foreigners also either do not prefer to or do not buy it at present. The Government do not show any readiness to help the situation in any way. Despite all this, we must admit that there is scarcity of contracts in the local market. One would naturally ask what then is the reason for that? The only straight and simple answer that can be given is speculation, limitless speculation.

As regards Sino-Japanese conflict, on one hand efforts to settle the matter appear to be in progress while on the other hand opposition from Japan seems to be increasing. Hope of China getting outside help also appears to be increasing. It does not seem that Japan would push much further in the interior of China, so that the present condition will continue for a long time.

In the meanwhile as the financial position of Japan in its outside relations is becoming difficult, there is possibility of the demand from that country decreasing which will cause more disappointment every day.

LOCAL MARKET.

The market developed slight weakness after teji-mandi was settled on Friday, but to-day the market has remained somewhat firm on the buying by big speculators fo. covering their sales.

The one sided bullish sentiment that was in evidence so far appears to be gradually splitting up in two sections. The persons operating on looking at the prices only appear to have control over the market at present. Most of the upcountry operators have continued bullish seeing the low prices, while other bulls feeling some fear on looking at the present condition are liquidating their purchases.

READY COTTON MARKET.

A great stir has been caused among the Spot Houses and those dealing with Japan by cable advices that the Japanese Government issuing permits will issue permits at 37 Yens for Bengal and 42 Yens for Oomra (which are approximately equal to the present rates) whatever be the rates at which old contracts are made. It is heard that thereby a loss of 20 to 25 lacs rupees will have to be borne. Apart from that, the merchants are also jointly considering as to what would be their position in future by trading with Japan. Inspite of such deliberations and outward unity, dount is felt about that unity being heart-felt. Therefore, here is no further progress made yet beyond mutual deliberations and understanding.

Arrivals of new crop are increasing every day. Demand is poor. Spinners are purchasing only from hand to mouth. Nothing can be understood about shippers intentions and even they themselves do not seem to understand the same. There is no particular interest in the market except necessary purchases.

The threatening reports coming from upcountry about the crop are vanishing. Belief is increasing that totally the crop will be less by 4-5 lacs bales than the last year.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10-34 a.m.) ..... 8.43—05
N. Y. March Lowest (10-5 a.m.) ..... 8.40—08
Liverpool March Highest 4.81
Liverpool March Lowest ..... 4.78—03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Cotton do not expect much pressure until prices approach loan leval which we reconsider about 8 3/4 for March position meanwhile trade takes advantage of recessions to fix prices although not in large volume.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Better inquiry for Indian spot. Think C.I.F. business would develop a little on wider parity.

New York.—Market absorbing considerable foreign liquidation. Market may recede moderately but only temporarily and think eventually higher.

New York.—Uncertain Bombay caused selling pressure here which has been so far well absorbed.

New York.—Spot interests free sellers of May and December. Foreign liquidation on widening of differences. Trade fixations absorbed contracts. Market steady. Expect pressure from foreign selling.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cables:—

Reported Egypt planning reduce acreage March 1 and with-hold 2,000,000 Cantars from current crop. Cotton loans increased 185,000 this week. Today leading Spot House good sellers with buying partly speculative shorts covering. Reported closing your Stock Exchange had disconcerting effect here. Garside:—Domestic unfinished cloth sales light possible less than half output. Cloth prices steady. Mill operations some improved. Foreign markets slow.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
March 148 May 153 July 155 Oct. 160 Dec. 160 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 169/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.82 Rs. 40 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 172/8—Liverpool July 4.86 Rs. 39 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 169/8—New York May 8.50 Rs. 19 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 172/8—New York July 8.56 Rs. 18 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.65—0.
January	7.32—1.
March	7.14—1.
May	7.13—1.
July	7.13—1.
October	7.04—4.
November	7.07—4.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.24—2.
January	6.07—2.
March	5.99—2.
May	5.98—2.
July	5.99—2.
October	6.00—2.
November	6.00—2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 168/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 169/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 169/2. The tone of the market was steady with a moderate business.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points and later on was 4 points down. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apr/May	168	4	0
F.G.M.G. Broach July/Aug.	170	14	0
Fine M.G. Oomra Dec/Jan.	151	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	151	4	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	152	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal Dec/Jan.	134	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	131	12	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	132	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	141	139	137	135	
Punjab	...	141	139	137	135	
Rajputana	...	142	140	138	136	
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	...	
C. P. No. 1	176	173	170	167	...	
C. P. No. 2	167	164	161	158	...	

Osaka Sampin

Bombay, Jan. 24.

March	235.50—170
April	234.20—200
May	232.00—60
July	228.20—140

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bengal Superfine	143/45
Bengal Fine	137/39
C. P. 1	169/70
C. P. 2	159/60
Arvi	162/63
Amraoti	156/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	155/56
Khandesh	145/48
Jalna/Sailu	145/48
Burwah Sanavad	160/62
Khandwa	158/59
Harda-Khirkiya	160/62
Mathia	130/32
Malkapur	159/53
Punjab 4 F.	186/91
Punjab 289F.	237/89
Sindh 4 F.	188/87
Sindh N.T.	219/24

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	22-1-38	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,491	16,165	145,681
Central India	801	7,884	175,727
Barsi and Nagar	1,991	42,165	94,371
Hyderabad Gaorani		13,488	40,313
Berar	5,756	90,135	326,682
Central Provinces	1,382	20,081	72,274
Total Oomras	11,421	189,918	855,048
Dholera	4,913	17,476	13,252
N W Provinces		1,320	4,444
Rajputana	48	1,163	28,468
Sind Punjab	2,353	249,938	173,212
Broach		1,611	2,981
Coompta and Dharwar	78	9,207	10,300
Westerns Northerns	211	2,081	11,632
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,543
American	186	97,050	3,144
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,975	159,802	106,468
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		970	15
Total	19,185	732,056	1,211,631

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	22-1-38	This year	Last year
Europe	215	97,853	139,349
Japan and China	3,300	123,763	570,558
Coast Ports		39,449	7,623
Up-country by Rail		150,084	97,377
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,727	39,586
Total	3,515	428,876	854,493

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 22.

SAKEL—	
March	14.23+7.
May	14.30+6.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.36+1.
April	10.37+4.
GIZA—	
March	12.90—6.
May	12.97—3.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 21st January	10,760
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	712,871
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,119,076
Decrease	406,205

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 24.

March	51.70
April	52.30

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 22-1-38	6296000	5454000
Receipts yesterday 22-1-38	17000	8000
Exports to date 22-1-38	3841000	3429000
Stock at Ports 21-1-38	3217000	2600000
Stock a. Interior Towns 21-1-38	2627000	2037000
Stock at Liverpool 21-1-38	1141000	822000
Visible Supply 21-1-38	7664000	6214000
Quantity in sight 21-1-38	10878000	10337000
Quantity out of sight 21-1-38	6095000	7345000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 24.

On Saturday London gold prices were reduced 1/2d. to £6-19-7 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 150.37. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. India sold and speculators bought. Montreal silver futures closed unchanged to 70 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	0
Maha delivery	34	7	6
Maha Teji-mandi	0	2	0
Fagan delivery	34	6	6
Fagan Teji-mandi	0	5	3

SILVER

Ready	50	6	0
Maha delivery	50	7	0
Maha Teji-mandi	0	15	0
Fagan delivery	50	14	0
Fagan Teji-mandi	1	11	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 22.

January	44.55
March	44.90
May	49.80+70

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 22.

February	£11-1-3.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	5	0
Highest	29	5	3
Lowest	28	11	0
Closing	28	14	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	30	8	6
Highest	30	8	6
Lowest	30	0	6
Closing	30	1	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	6	0
Highest	33	6	0
Lowest	33	2	0
Closing	33	2	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	11	0
Highest	19	1	0
Lowest	18	9	0
Closing	18	9	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	3	0
Highest	19	8	0
Lowest	19	2	6
Closing	19	2	9
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	14	9
Highest	7	14	9
Lowest	7	14	0
Closing	7	14	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bombay Metals.	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39
Copper Sheets	Rs. 45
Tone:—Steady.	

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7-0.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5-11-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-12-0.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 5-13-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-10-0.
Saraya Rs. 11-2-0.
Java spot F. 7.00.

Argentine Linseed

London, Jan. 22.

Jan. £12-17-6 Hull c.i.f.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

March	92 1/4d.
May	91 1/4d.
July	91 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 22.

May	dol 0.95 1/8.
July	dol 0.90 1/8.
September	dol 0.89 3/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 22.

March	2.27+1.
May	2.29+1.
July	2.30+1.
September	2.31+1.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 24

Wheat	10,817	cwts.
Linseed	6,547	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	189	cwts.
Gingellyseed	695	cwts.
Groundnuts	22,060	cwts.
Castorseed	550	cwts.
Rice	20,097	cwts.
Myrabollams	440	cwts.
Cottonseed	21,933	cwts.
Gram	1,506	cwts.
Joowar	1,068	cwts.
Barley	78	cwts.
Bajree	4,246	cwts.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 169 5/8; highest 169 7/8; lowest 168 3/4; closing 169 5/8

Broach J/A. op. 171 7/8; highest 172 1/8; lowest 171 1/4; closing 172 1/4.

Oomra D/J. op. 153 3/4; highest 154 1/4; lowest 153 3/8; closing 153 5/8.

Oomra March op. 151 3/4; highest 152 3/8; lowest 151 3/8; closing 152 3/8.

Oomra May op. 153; highest 153 1/2; lowest 153; closing 153.

Bengal D/J. op. 136 3/4; highest 136 3/4; lowest 135; closing 135.

Bengal March op. 131 3/4; highest 133; lowest 131 3/4; closing 133.

Bengal May op. 132; highest 133 1/2; lowest 132, closing 133 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-2-38) Rs. 6 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 11

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 24-6-38) Rs. 18 1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 24

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266
Bank's buying T T 264
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,127
Bank's buying T T 1.147
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99.87 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 24th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 24th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 24th instant.
Java/London 8.94 3/4 24th instant.
London/Paris 150.37 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 20.57 3/4 22nd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.63 22nd instant.
London/Berlin 12.41 22nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 22nd instant.
London/New York 4.99.87 22nd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 22nd instant.
London/Italy 94.97 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-8 21st instant.
Gold £6-19-7 1/2 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 20 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money.—
Call 3/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dpl.
Amr. Forn Power Com.	4
Amr. Super Power	1
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	37
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel. and Tel.	145 1/4
Western Union Telg.	26 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly.	7
New York Central Rly.	17 3/4
United S. Rubber	30
Boeing Airplane	33
Hershey 2 1/2 per cent Pfd.	24
Bethelehem Steel	62
United S. Steel	58 3/4
Amr. Rolling Mills	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
General Motors	35 3/4
General Electric	42 1/2
Union Carbide	76 3/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	19
Socony Oil	15 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	64
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/2

Market steady. Waiting attitude displayed. Turnover 410,000 shares.

UPPER—AMERICAN STRADDLES

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., suggest the sale of June Uppers in Alexandria against the purchase of American in Liverpool.

REASONS.

1. Less risk in selling in the producing market i.e. Alexandria.
2. Large increase in production of Uppers much of which has been held off the market by the Producer.
3. All Cotton in Egypt has to be ginned by end of April and the loan to Farmers redeemed by April 1st. This should cause pressure in Alexandria soon.
4. While Egyptian exports so far satisfactory it appears lack of Far Eastern demand will cause falling off.
5. Also reported that other growths being substituted at present differences in parity for Uppers

We solicit your attention and your orders for this straddle.

Giza stocks in Liverpool are small. Unless materially increased in near future, it appears Gizas will strengthen as compared to other growths.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs. M. and S. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton:—"Expect for technical reactions do not look for much decline due shortage contracts."

Wheat:—Demand at present fairly good but prefer sales for quick profits."

Copper:—"Disappointing due failure American maintain recent rise in prices however advise scale down buying from present prices."

Tin:—"Thin market easily influenced believe ultimately higher."

Spelter:—"Trade demand slow do not look for immediate material advance till better reports from galvanizing trade."

Lead:—"Consider attractive present price."

Rubber:—"Good demand. Still look for gradual higher levels."

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 24.

2 3/4	per cent	1948/57	100/4	
3	per cent	1951/54	102/8	
3	per cent	1941	103/8	
3	per cent	J P Bonds	97	
3 1/2	per cent	G P N Cash	98/6	
3 1/2	per cent	1947/50 Loan	106/4	
4	per cent	1942 Bonds	108/6	
4	per cent	1960/70	114	
4 1/2	per cent	1955/60	119/10	
5	per cent	1939	104/12	
5	per cent	1940/43	107/12	
5 1/2	per cent	1938/40 Loan	102/8	

TAX FREES

4	per cent	1953/63	112/4
5	per cent	1955	124
5	per cent	1945/55	120/2
5 1/2	per cent	1939 Mysore	102/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent	B P T	1974 110/2
4	per cent	M Deb	1974 109/8
5	per cent	M Deb	1949 119
5	per cent		1954 131/8
6	per cent	K P T	1956 131

Note:—Market quiet. Rates unchanged Holiday appearance 3 1/2 per cent Government paper for settlement is quoted Rs. 98/5 nominally.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52	100	6	0 2.70
3	per cent. 1941	103	8	0 1.99
3	per cent 1951/54	102	9	0 2.78
3 1/2	per cent Paper	98	4	0 3.56
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50	106	5	0 2.77
4	per cent 1943	108	9	0 2.34
4	per cent 1960/70	113	15	0 3.57
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60	119	8	0 3.05
5	per cent 1939/44	104	14	0 1.69
5	per cent 1940/43	107	13	0 2.04
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40	102	10	0 2.90
5	per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120	5	0 2.13

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Our Sugar Market for Java Forward positions ruled quiet during the week with a decline of about 1 to 1 1/2 anna per cwt in all positions, mainly due to limited demand from Out ports. Java Market was reported steady with 'Niwas' limits unchanged. Imports of Sugar in British India during the period between January to November 1937 (i.e. for 11 months) estimated at about 17000 (11000 Java and 6000 others) tons, as compared with 40,000 and 1,92,000 tons during the same period in 1936 and 1935 respectively.

Our market for Indian Sugars ruled quiet with easier tendency and prices declined by about an anna per cwt. during the week. Cawnpore Market was reported firm with an improvement of about 2 annas in Ready deliveries.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt. Nominal no Stock.
Shipment January Rs. 5-11-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Feb-Mar. Rs. 5-11-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-12-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-13-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-9-0.
Indian Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 10-15-0 to 11-10-0.
Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY IRON AND STEEL

Re-Rollers' S. O. S. To Commerce Member

The following telegram has been sent to The Commerce Member, Government of India, by Messrs. Crown Iron and Steel Co., and the Eastern Iron works, Bombay on the 17th instant.

We rerollers in Bombay Crown Iron and Steel Co., and Eastern Iron works bring to your attention that present Tatas reduction of finished steel prices especially merchant mill bars amount to strangling rerolling industry. Present price imported billets only comes to Rs. 148 leaving aside conversion costs and other charges amounting to Rs. 44 according steel tariff board report page 67. Continental import prices not reduced nor any private rebate allowed. Respectfully draw your attention to Tatas guarantee as per steel tariff board report page 14 paragraph 21 where company agreed not to adopt strangling policy.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 20th January 1938	702,111
Same time previous season	1,173,973

Exports from 1st September to 20th January 1938

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	11,915	15,587
Continent	85,938	121,454
China	25,132	4,100
Japan	98,631	566,458
Coast Ports	30,449	7,623
U. S. A.		2,308
	252,065	717,530

Total exports by rail 1st September to 20th January 1938	150,084
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 20th January 1938	490,113
Same period last year	256,237
Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th January 1938	648,521
Same time last year	864,151

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 13th January 1938	612,962
Same time previous season	1,064,289
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 6th January 1938	291,240
Same time previous year	578,289

STOCK EXCHANGE

Cash Section Quiet

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Forward business remained suspended to-day. In the cash section the tone was quiet and business was very restricted. The market presents Holiday appearance and is awaiting the decision of the Board of Directors.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	373	12
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	957	8
100	CENTURY	245	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	252	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	222	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-6	
100	Finlay (Rs 2)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	180	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100	Indore	66	4
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	121	14
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	343	2
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250	Model	53	12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	265	0
100	Osmansnahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	91	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	240	0
100	Swan	101	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1255	0
1000	Western (Rs 10)	915	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	32	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 20) XD	1570	0
125-500	I Conty. (Rs. 7-8) XD	383	12
50-100	Inidia (Rs. 2-8)	147	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	124	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED	130	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14	9
20	Mercantile	54	8
16-70	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	8
200	Oriental (125)	4450	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	141	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1,420	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	117	13
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	215	0
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	148	12
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,320	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100	C Province	98	0
100	Dh Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	97	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	755	0

MININGS.

8	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	11
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	8
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	31	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	47	8
30	Tata Steel Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	990	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	238	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	156	4
100-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	247	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	605	0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	208	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	3-14-6	
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	4
50	I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	650	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15	Scindia	21	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2n

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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IF YOU WANT:-
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ADVISERS
302, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938

Adult Franchise Not For Backward Bombay!

Corporation Debate On Municipal Act Amending Bill

SIX MORE SEATS VOTED: BUT NO SUB-DIVISION OF WARDS

The Municipal Corporation sat till 7 p. m. on Monday and completed the Bill for the Amendment of the Municipal Act which provides for the Adult franchise and sub-division of wards, etc.

There was great excitement during voting on the amendment and the Councillors by an overwhelming majority threw out the clauses relating to the Adult Franchise as well as the sub-division of wards. The House consented to increase the number of seats by six, viz: 112 instead of 106.

The amendments regarding introduction of literate franchise and elective seats for schedule classes were also thrown out.

MILK SUPPLY FOR CHILDREN

There was however a surprising turn in the resolution regarding the supply of milk to the children attending municipal primary schools. The former proposition was moved in October last asking the Standing Committee to make provision for Rs. 2 lakhs to supply milk to the under-nourished children attending primary schools. This resolution was opposed by the Municipal Commissioner on the plea of want of funds, and no provision was made in this year's budget for the same.

The Standing Committee, however, to make a small beginning asked for a sanction of Rs. 50,000. An amendment to this was moved to request the Standing Committee to earmark at least Rs. 100,000 for the same. The Municipal Commissioner who opposed the grant on account of financial stringency at first, three months ago supported the proposition and asked the House to make a grant of at least of Rs. 300,000

The question was referred to the Standing Committee for reconsideration in the light of the discussion in the House.

AMENDMENT TO MUNICIPAL ACT

The House then resumed debate on the Bill to amend Municipal Act.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji in supporting the original proposition reminded the House that it was a rare privilege they were asked to exercise, viz., to fix their own franchise. If they did not avail themselves of the opportunity, they would stultify themselves.

Mr. R. F. Munshi agreed with the principles of adult franchise but pointed out that the city was yet far backward owing to illiteracy and therefore time had not come to introduce adult franchise. He submitted that though the system of nomination was done away with the representation on the Schools Committee to watch the interest of Urdu section of Muslim members should continue.

Dr. P. G. Solanki did not want nomination of a Harijan but he wanted elective seats by population in each Ward for Schedule Classes and therefore moved an amendment accordingly, also that provision be made for two seats for Muslims, two seats for Intermediate Classes and one seat for Schedule Class in the Schools Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the original proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY

The Municipal Commissioner did not wish to reply to the attacks made by some councillors on him but he directed them to the proceedings of the Standing Committee where the question of franchise and sub-division of wards was considered. He thought that with the introduction of Rs. 5 franchise subdivision of wards was necessary. In Calcutta there were 32 wards, and each ward was represented by two or three members. The polling stations shall be increased side by side with the increasing of the wards. He did not think there was any cause of fear that the minority communities would suffer by the sub-division of wards. He had given instructions to the staff to see that the interest of the minority communities was not prejudiced.

Mr. M. E. Joshi at this stage moved the last amendment to increase one seat in F Ward.

RESULT OF DEBATE

The councillors here shouted for "votes" and the Mayor accepted the closure. The Bill as sent by the Government was put to vote, Clause by Clause along with the amendments, and agreed to as follows:—

That no nomination for Harijans shall be introduced. That the Corporation do not approve of the provision relating to the introduction of Adult Franchise. That there shall be 112 elected councillors instead of 106, two seats being given to the Mandvi Ward. That there shall be no literacy franchise but only Rs. 5 franchise.

Dr. Solanki did not want nomination of Harijan as recommended by Government in the Bill. but he wanted elective seats according to the population in each Ward for schedule classes but that was lost. So he did not gain anything having lost one seat as recommended by the government for Harijan on his own motion and also the elective seats for schedule classes which he wanted by his amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's amendment regarding the procedure adopted by the government in making sub-division of wards on the initiative of the Commissioner was also thrown out, Mr. Nariman was the only one voting for his amendment.

MAINTAIN "STATUS QUO."

Mr. H. A. Lalji's amendment to maintain "status quo" or to continue the present arrangement regarding the Wards was accepted by an overwhelming majority.

Likewise, Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment against adult franchise was agreed to by 45 votes against 26.

Mr. M. U. Rajab's amendment to continue representation on the Schools Committee was defeated by a large majority.

FREE MILK FOR CHILDREN.

The House then considered the proposition of Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman, Standing Committee to make a provision for Rs. 50,000 for the supply of free milk to the under nourished needy children attending Municipal schools and to request the Commissioner to submit a scheme for carrying on the work by the Health Department.

Mr. P. W. Wagh moved an amendment to make provision for Rs. one lac.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala moved an amendment to refer the question back to the Standing Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said that when this matter came before, he did not support it for want of funds. Since then he had studied this question in the book prepared by Mr. Norman Wright, the Government Dairy Expert who had made a world wide study and he was convinced that milk was essential for the health of the children attending schools. They should provide milk to all children and should not make distinction between the children of rich or poor parents who attended schools. He thought that milk should be distributed to Harijan children, children living in Municipal chawls and to children attending Municipal schools between ages of 6 and 10 years. If they did not get pure milk, even skimmed milk or milk powder would serve the purpose of pure milk and the cost would be about Rs. 4 lacs at the rate of Rs. 5 per child per annum which the Corporation should be prepared to meet.

The question was sent to the Standing Committee to reconsider in the light of the discussion.

The House then adjourned till to-day.

The birth of Princess Juliana's baby is not expected to-night according to information received from the Palace at 7 p.m. It is stated that the Princess is perfectly well and cheerful.

Jawahar In Frontier

Crowded Meetings And Rousing Receptions

PESHAWAR, January 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a crowded programme having addressed mammoth meetings in six different places. Leaving Mardan this morning he visited Takkar and paid homage to those killed and wounded there during the Civil Disobedience of 1930. He proceeded towards Sakat where Red Shirts from the agency area held a reception in his honour. Over 15,000 assembled at Lundkar, a political centre in the area.

Pandit Nehru lunched with Isher Singh, pleader, at Mardan and proceeded to Nowshera.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm were witnessed at Nowshera where thousands of uniformed Red Shirts paraded the streets long before Pandit Nehru's arrival.

The whole town was decorated, national flags being in prominence.

Pandit Nehru was given a wild reception and was taken in procession through the streets of Nowshera by a huge crowd which was headed by thousands of sturdy Red Shirts. At a meeting over 20,000 persons were present including ladies Pandit Nehru was given an address of welcome

He then left for Peshawar and went straight to a meeting in Shahibaugh attended by over 30,000 persons He dwelt on the international situation and the prospect of a world war He exhorted all to celebrate Independence Day on January 26. He vehemently attacked the Federation proposal.

From the meeting he proceeded to a garden party at the Frontier Gymkhana Bar Association where he was presented with an address of welcome

He then addressed another largely attended meeting at the cantonment at which he exhorted the people to support the Congress nominees to the Cantonment Board election.

He will be the guest of Dr. Khan Sahib to-night and will proceed to Kohat in the morning.

200 BAGS OF CLOVES FOR MADRAS

Zanzibar Association's Appeal For Boycott

MADRAS, January 23.

The Zanzibar India Association wires under to-day's date as follows:—

"A further consignment of 200 bags of cloves has been shipped by the steamer "Incomati" which will reach Madras on February 3.

"It is requested that Madras should follow the Congress injunction and disallow the landing of the bags. The Association is anxious to know to what place the previous consignment of 150 bags of cloves was dispatched."—A. P.

'VARSITY STUDENTS STAGE WALK-OUT

Protest Against Omission Of Nariman's Name In Union Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, (By Mail).

A great sensation prevailed last evening when about three hundred students staged a walk-out from where the University Union Day was being celebrated, as Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore rose to address the gathering.

The reason for this unexpectedly big walk-out is stated to be the omission of the name of Mr. K. F. Nariman from among the list of distinguished visitors to the Union, by the President in his report.

As a protest the Students Vice-President has also resigned his Vice-Presidentship of the Union.

Another version regarding the reason for the walk-out is that the students were dissatisfied with the arrangements and hence they walked out.

C. P. EDITOR ON DEFAMATION CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. M. P. Shukul, Magistrate, 1st Class, Wardha framed charges against Mr. Ramchandra Balaji Maokar, Editor of "Sawadhan", a local Marathi weekly, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

The charges against Mr. Maokar are that in the issue of 7th of July, 1936, he, as Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Sawadhan," defamed Seth Jamnalal Bajaj

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Five candidates viz. Moulvi Chiraguddin (Congress), Mr. Walli Mohammad (Muslim League), Mr. Maziduddin, Mr. Tajuddin and Mr. Abdul Gaffar (Independent) have filed their nomination forms for one seat in the Saugor-Narsinghpur constituency. A keen contest specially between the Congress and Muslim League candidates is expected.

A whole-hearted tribute to the achievements of the Madras Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Rajagopalachari was paid by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadeshimitran" speaking at a crowded meeting of South Indians at the Asthika Samaj last night.

(Continued from column 7.)

U. P. Government.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala asked if he settled the dispute in Cawnpore or created more confusion.

The Speaker disallowed the question.

Mr. Jabhvala further asked, if Mr. Nanda was considered the fit person to settle disputes.

The Prime Minister replied "Considering the fact that I received half a dozen telegrams from the Prime Minister of the United Provinces to send him I think he was."

Govt. Servants Can't Take Part In Politics

Old Rules To Continue: Questions In Bombay Assembly

During question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher explained the policy of Government regarding Government servants and Government pensioners associating themselves with political organisations.

In reply to Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Prime Minister stated that the policy of the Government in regard to Government servants associating themselves with political organisations was the same as laid down in Bombay Civil Services Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules namely "No Government Servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of or assist in any way any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs."

As regards Government pensioners, the policy of Government of Bombay was the same as that of the Government of Madras, namely, that Government pensioners as hitherto, are at liberty to become members of, or to hold office in, any lawfully constituted political organisation. They are also free to stand for election to local bodies and the legislature as members of such an organisation and to undertake constitutionally the responsibilities of office which may result from such election.

Long Term Prisoners

Replying to Mr. K. S. Firodia, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the Government policy regarding life-sentences including the amelioration of the condition of long term prisoners was under the consideration of Government.

Replying to Mr. K. S. Patil, the same minister stated that Government were aware that there was "Chain" prevelent in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. Government were also aware of the fact that many ignorant persons were fraudulently induced to join it. Several prosecutions had been launched and Government were awaiting their result.

Replying to Mr. S. L. Karandiker, the Home Minister stated that Waman Baburao Chavan was convicted on 14th August, 1934 for offence of attempting to murder attempt to voluntarily cause grievous hurt; voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weopon and possessing arms and ammunition without licence.

Government had received a copy of the resolution passed at a public meeting held on 30th August 1937 concerning his release. In the course of the trial in the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, he made a statement to the following effect, "I did not throw the dagger nor did I fire the revolver with the intention of killing anyone. Nor did I go into the compound. There were many riots in Bombay. In order to frighten the authorities I fired the revolver". Government were not aware that the said Chavan no longer wanted to cause terror in the minds of Government officials.

PRIVATE TAXI SCANDAL

Replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Home Minister stated that during the year 1937, the Commissioner of Police sanctioned prosecutions in 36 cases for unlicensed plying of Private taxis for hire. In addition prosecutions were launched in 344 cases for causing obstruction in localities where these vehicles ply and the registrations of 88 vehicles suspected of unlicensed plying have been suspended for mechanical defects. Orders have also been issued by the Commissioner of Police that in serious cases of obstruction, action should be taken under Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, while in successful cases the driving licenses of offenders will be suspended. Government were satisfied that Police officers had taken such action as was possible in the cases which came to their notice. Government propose to amend the Police Conveyances Rules and these amendments have been published with a view to invite suggestions and objections from the public.

Forced Labour

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister replying to Mr. G. K. Phadke stated that as one or two complaints had been received that agriculturist labourers in certain parts of Thana District were forced by Forest Officers to work in forest area, Government have recently issued orders to the following effect under the instructions of Government.

Complaints are frequently being made against the Forest Department that villagers are forced to work on forest operations such as burning of fire lines, plantations, road making, etc., and that too without adequate wages in return.

The system of forced labour wherever it exists in connection with forest works should be stopped. Conservators should also enquire about the adequacy or otherwise of the rates of wages paid, and bring them up to the level of market rates for the kind of work and duration of labour per day. Wherever piece work rates are fixed these should approximate to the daily rates.

The statutory obligations of villagers to assist the Forest Department in return for rights and privileges are defined in section 79 of the Indian Forest Act. All work not falling within the category of that section should be fully paid for, and payments should be made direct to the workers and not through patils or third parties.

Nanda And Cawnpore Labour Dispute

Replying to Mr. S. L. Karandiker, Mr. B. G. Kher stated that Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary, Bombay Government was permitted to go to Cawnpore to help the Committee of Enquiry (Labour) appointed by the United Provinces Government and he reached that place on the 20th of October and remained there for three days for the settlement of labour dispute. He proceeded from Cawnpore to Calcutta to attend the Conference of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries for Labour held there for the co-ordination of labour programme of the several Provincial Governments. He returned to Bombay on the 4th November, 1937. He was on deputation and not on leave.

Replying to supplementary questions the Prime Minister stated that Mr. Nanda does not receive any allowance at all from the Government of Bombay. Nor does he receive any salary. He did not know if he had received any travelling allowance from the

(Continued in column 5.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

THE ARMY TRUCK STARTS DOWN THE LONG INCLINE LEADING TO THE TUNNEL
ONCE WE'RE THRU' THAT TUNNEL THE GOLD IS HALFWAY TO OUR DESTINATION!
OUR PLAN WON'T WORK IF THEY GO SO FAST!--- SNIDE, WHEN THEY GET HERE, JUMP OUT AN' TELL 'EM TO STOP! --- THEY'LL COME TO A HALT INSIDE THE TUNNEL!
LOOK OUT! STOP!
WHAT THE--! PUT THE BRAKES ON!
12-16
LYMAN AND SON

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